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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Wanted: Prosperity Seers

Responsibility in Strikes

A Bid for a Dusty Throne

¶ **Business Encouragement**—The special Congress, called to put steam under the boiler of a four-point legislative program, finds fuel for a quite different four-point program for the encouragement of business. Leading economists agree, to a degree, that the business boilers need: Abolition of the tax on undistributed profits; revision ditto on capital gains; removal of Government competition with business; stimulation of general confidence by definite promises of a balanced budget. The House Ways and Means Tax Subcommittee, however, turns to a study of "hidden taxes," the Administration continues to support the principle of the undistributed profits tax, and predictions in Congress set Jan. 15 as the earliest date for debates on tax revision, so action is not likely to be taken this session. But plans for a nation-wide housing drive, large industrial construction, a comprehensive crop control bill, and a revamping of the Administration's seven-T. V. A. bill, go forward in Washington, with President Roosevelt apparently awaiting a propitious moment to reveal the details of favored business stimulators. • Meanwhile fuel for prosperity—a nation's physical needs—continues to accumulate, dampened somewhat by uncertainty. Business hesitates to get up steam, waiting for assurance that its product will be profitable. Congress hesitates, similarly uncertain of political profits. Perhaps prophets, rather than profits, may suggest the solution.

¶ **Sit-down Against Authority**—In the General Motors Fisher Body plant at Pontiac, Mich., sit-downers defy both the company for which they work and the union to which they belong. The international board of the United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O. affiliate) stamps the strike as "unauthorized; unsanctioned." But the sit-downers remain rebellious. They want the company to assure them jobs before they end their rebellion. Union officials continue efforts to discourage "unauthorized" use of the weapon C. I. O. taught them how to wield. At Akron, Ohio, the strike in the Goodyear Rubber Company ends on a better note. Unionists vote to return on a basis presented by the National Labor Relations Board settlement plan, the company agreeing to observe seniority rules in expected lay-offs. • The failure in settling one strike and the success in settling the other impress both labor and management with the advantages of mutual responsibility.

¶ **French Pretender**—As Paris police stir a political tempest in their drive against a secret Rightist revolutionary organization, French Royalists are agitated by intense excitement over a 5000-word manifesto issued by the Duc de Guise, pretender to the French throne, announcing that he proposes to reconquer the throne of his fathers. As the wash from this political pebble stirs the waters of European diplomacy, Swiss federal police, bending from the waist, politely invite the Count of Paris, the Duke's son, to leave Switzerland, where political activities are frowned upon. The French "Crown Prince" thereupon heads for Brussels, where the Duke is located. The manifesto condemns communism, fascism and the French parliamentary system, advocating a monarchy where powers would be returned to the provinces. • It's a pacific conquest which the Duke proposes, but the move is not expected to become formidable, and will undoubtedly meet stormy opposition.

¶ **Halifax Visit**—With Reichsführer Hitler's Augsburg speech ringing in his ears, Viscount Halifax brings his "unofficial" visit to the Third Reich to a close. "The colonies represent our lost property which the world will have to return," declares Chancellor Hitler to a widely cheering throng and incidentally, to a widely concerned world. Nevertheless, Lord Halifax dares to believe that the door to a wider understanding between England and Germany stands open a crack's width more. Expectations that the visit might bring further clarification of Germany's policy are discouraged, however, when Germany's dictated press declares that the policy of the Third Reich is "clearly outlined," and that it's England that will have to do the clarifying. However, some German quarters view the visit as a link in the chain of possible German-English accord. • Germany appears to say, with an affable smile: "Come again sometime, Lord Halifax, but bring the colonies with you."

¶ **Nine-Power Pact**—China's representative at the Brussels conference expresses "complete disappointment" in the report of the conference, refusing to accept it. China, says he, is left in a worse condition than as though the Brussels meeting had never been held. • Japan's failure to observe its plighted word causes her to lose face with western democracy, but the whole white race has lost face in the Orient because of failure of the Brussels conferees to support Occidental moralities.

In The Boston Section:

C. I. O. starts militant political drive in Bay State.
Adult Education Center publishes experiment results.
North Randolph asked to close liquor resorts.
Tobin's problems larger than those of Mansfield.

***And* News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

China Deeply Concerned By Inaction at Brussels

Democracies Did Not Use Available Alternatives to Armed Force

With the Nine-Power Conference practically ended, it is clear that the idea was permitted to develop that any strong action to curb Japan involved the risk of war. Thus thought assumed two major divisions—arguing "yes" and "no" to the question: "Are we prepared to fight?"

Were these the only alternatives? They appear to ignore the wide range of opportunity for a moral implementation of law and order without recourse to armed conflict. The current problem, in the light of apt historical comparison, is discussed in a "Foreign Affairs Commentary."

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nineteen powers have tried for two weeks at Brussels to bring peace to the Far East, after the League of Nations Assembly had unanimously termed Japan a treaty-breaker—and they have very largely failed.

Their failure is regarded as an un-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Failure to Indicate Any Aid Against Japanese Disappoints Koo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22—After a week's recess, the Nine-Power Conference met again today to consider a draft report so lamentably lacking in any positive features that the Chinese delegates have announced that they cannot accept it.

Informed today of the document's contents by Norman H. Davis of the United States and Malcolm MacDonald of the British delegation, Dr. Wellington Koo stated it was "so completely disappointing" that he would have to reserve his attitude until he had had time to consult the Chinese Government.

Deeply disappointed, Dr. Koo said the declaration not only leaves the conference where it was when it first met but actually means that China is far worse off today than if the Brussels meeting had never been held.

The Chinese delegation did not conceal its inability to reconcile this

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Unicameral Plan In New York State Urged by Seabury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 22—Application of the proportional representation system of voting to a unicameral Legislature in New York State and to the election of delegates to state constitutional conventions are reforms urgently needed here, in the opinion of Samuel Seabury, nationally known lawyer and supporter of the Fiorello H. LaGuardia reform mayoralty in New York City.

A one-house Legislature would serve as an effective means of checking the encroachments of the executive branch of the State Government on the legislative, and the use of the proportional representation ballot for the election of constitutional convention delegates would entirely eliminate the "partisan and haphazard" method now in force and result in constitutional reforms that would embody the wishes of the people, instead of the aims of political parties, Mr. Seabury declared in an address at the closing session of the forty-third annual convention of the National Municipal League here Saturday.

Lehman Is Assailed

Mr. Seabury praised the "matchless leadership and administration" of Mayor LaGuardia and criticized Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, charging that the Governor, "more than any one man in the State," bears the responsibility for having delayed the introduction in New York City of reforms which have been, and could have been, promptly applied shortly after the Mayor's first election four years ago.

His attack upon the Governor was based on Mr. Lehman's refusal to agree to the passage of Mayor LaGuardia's first economic bill in 1934, on the ground that it was an attempt to set up a "dictatorship." Mr. Seabury charged that all Mayor LaGuardia was trying to do was to free New York City from "the political and Tammany Hall dictatorship, to which it had been subject," and that these efforts were not sufficient to influence the Governor on the side of good government.

LaGuardia's Example

"Notwithstanding Governor Lehman's pretension to be favorable to reform," Mr. Seabury continued, "he did not hesitate to line up with the Tammany machine, and, by invoking the sham issue of dictatorship defeat the efforts of the Fusion Administration to carry out their campaign pledges and reorganize the city government in the interests of the people.

"If, instead, our Governor had taken a leaf out of the Mayor's book and followed the same sort of economy program that Mayor La-

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Saving Our Schools
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'Bump' Impends As Baltimore And Washington Grow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Finding that Washington and Baltimore, Md., are in danger of bumping into each other sooner than most persons realize, the Maryland State Planning Commission is urging adoption of an orderly plan of growth for these two great eastern cities.

Recent expansion of the two cities is described by Abel Wolman, chairman of the commission, as "almost an explosion."

His report said: "Washington's phenomenal growth of 115 per cent since 1900 has been matched by a growth of 111 per cent in the suburban area, which exceeds Baltimore City's growth of 60 per cent in the same period."

Four Miles a Year

Spreading toward each other at the rate of 7000 persons or about four square miles each year, the two cities together with Annapolis, Md., and surrounding suburbs will have a population in excess of 2,000,000 by 1950, it is predicted. Approximately 80,000 persons and 40 square miles of suburbs probably will be added to the area

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Philippines: Dare U.S. Set Isles Adrift?

Japan's March Throws New Factor Into Drive for Early Independence

Dominion Status?

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, Who Accompanied the American Delegation to Manila for the Inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The Philippine-American problem, which has burst into new discussion here with a statement of President Quezon in Manila leaning favorably toward dominion status, is now as ever—and perhaps more than ever—linked with the whole Far Eastern problem. For Japan, as the world knows, is again on the march.

Would speedy American withdrawal from the islands look to the world like another retirement in the face of Japan? What would be the consequences thereof in the Pacific, and in the entire world political situation? Or is there a chance for the United States to keep its century-old influence in the Orient by a dominion-status link with the Philippines? Has this suggestion the faintest chance of success in the present isolationist mood of Congress? These are questions which have brought the insular problem again to the fore, preliminary to a new report surveying American-Philippines relations, which is to be drafted within the next few months.

Report to Be Late

The American members of the joint preparatory committee which is re-examining relations with the islands are now on the Pacific. Their report, which was to have been written by their return here in December, will not be completed until late January or February, when their Philippine colleagues—perhaps including President Quezon himself—once more make the long journey to Washington.

Thus the new recommendations will not go to Congress before early spring, and it is highly improbable that the Seventy-Fifth Congress will take any basic decision on the Philippine problem. Relationships with the islands, now the prey of uncertainty which hampers economic development, are therefore likely to remain undecided until some time in 1939 at the latest. That will be only one year before the export taxes on Philippine shipments to the United States go into effect, 5 per cent in the year 1940-41, rising to 23 per cent in 1945, and perhaps having a stifling effect on island commerce, with resultant political and social effects among the Filipinos.

Reason for the Study

When President Roosevelt signed the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act in 1934 he assumed a sort of "gentleman's agreement" with President Quezon. He issued a statement, parallel with his signature to the law, recognizing that the economic provisions of the act were open to criticism, and promising a re-examination before they finally went into effect. For this reason the preparatory committee has been in Manila, and the matter is still open.

On Capitol Hill, however, there is a strong disposition to ignore or deny the validity of the "gentleman's agreement" and to declare the Philippine problem a closed

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The Civil Service Commission

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Harry B. Mitchell — Mrs. Lucille F. McMillin — Samuel H. Ordway Jr.

Under the Chairmanship of Mrs. McMillin, This Important Board Handles the Civil Service Problems of the Federal Government

Civil Service: The Need For Constant Vigilance

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To install and maintain a modern career service for the government the American public is being called upon to combat a subtle strategy of promises, artful dodging, arguments and practices designed to prolong the misrule of spoils and patronage.

From 1868 to the present both political parties have promised in their party platforms to end the injurious effects that are inherent in turning the spoilsman loose in the federal household. Party promises reached what is probably the acme of concreteness in the Democratic platform of 1936. The merit system plank read:

"For the protection of government itself and promotion of its efficiency we pledge the immediate extension of the merit system through the classified civil service . . . . to all the non-policy-making positions in the Federal Government."

The Republican plank promised:

"We pledge ourselves to the merit system. It should be restored, improved and extended."

Promises Forgotten

These promises were made in June, 1936. The Seventy-fifth Congress subsequently convened and established virtually a record for assailing and undermining the merit system. The final curtain fell on the regular session of the Seventy-fifth Congress in mid-summer, a year after the pledge of immediate action in behalf of the merit system. How well its promise had been fulfilled may be inferred from the fact that a great national organization proclaimed a day of indignation and recommended that this Congress should be known in history as the Spoils Congress.

Yet when politicians appear to be fulfilling their pledges and extending civil service, it may be then that the merit system is in gravest danger. Many of the agencies established by the Seventy-fifth Congress were ostentatiously proclaimed to carry civil service clauses. And so they did—but the better to conceal the spoilsman. For instance, the Guffey Coal law that set up the Bituminous Coal Commission, the laws establishing the social security administration and the wage and hour bill were called civil service measures. Actually the exemptions from civil service that were made in these measures gave the spoilsman ample control over much of the area involved in these laws and bills.

Dangers to Civil Service

The merit system is not safe even if a thoroughly admirable law, devoid of all weakening exemptions, is passed. There are, at least, two major strategies that many politicians employ to retain their grip on the personnel in government service even after it has passed under civil service.

First, there is the device of hampering the merit system by hacking at the foundation that sustains it. Typical of this is the curtailing of appropriations.

The second major strategy in this category involves the seizure of control by politicians of the civil service machinery. By such means the outward forms of the merit system are preserved, but the politicians get their friends on the pay rolls just the same.

Legalistic Loopholes

Another strategy involves cleverly masked legalistic loopholes. Wholesale exemptions from civil service of blocs of employees do not constitute loopholes but are rather broad, well-marked avenues compared with the tricky phrase and clause inserted into many bills. There was a real loophole in the Robinson bill, now superseded by the Byrnes bill. The Robinson measure professed to embody the civil service recommendations of the President's committee on reorganization. Actually it emerged as a triumph for spoils. Typical of the loopholes was one providing that the President might exempt from civil service those heads of bureaus whom he deemed to enjoy "confidential relationship" to the head of the department. Here is one of those cozy little "fixes" that could have been resorted to for the widest kind of exemptions, since "confidential relationships" is one of those tent-like phrases that could envelop almost anyone and anything.

Still another device, utilized rather extensively by the present government is to plead a special circumstance and regretfully assert that the existing machinery of civil service is not adequate for the occasion. Congress has sought to justify many Civil service exemptions in the in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Japanese Demand Right of Control Over All Shanghai

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden indicated in the House of Commons today that Great Britain would not grant Japan's demand for virtual control of Shanghai's International Settlement without the consent of the Chinese Government.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 22 (AP)—Japanese Government representatives today demanded virtually complete control of Shanghai, which they have captured from the Chinese.

Strong demands to officials of the International Settlement and the French Concession were backed with a threat of armed force if they were not met.

A spokesman emphasized that Japan required acknowledgment from the foreign authorities of Japan's right to take over the sovereign rights in the Settlement and Concession formerly exercised by the Chinese Government.

Complete control of Chinese administrative bodies, including courts, maritime customs, mails and telegraphs was requested bluntly in the move, which startled both Chinese and foreign officials of China's greatest commercial city.

Although the maritime customs involve international agreements beyond the authority of Settlement officials to modify, the Japanese Navy today seized all customs vessels in Shanghai harbor, forced off the Chinese crews and foreign engineers, and hoisted the Rising Sun flage preparatory to taking over operation of the customs.

The Chinese customs revenues are pledged to repay foreign loans, and officials of interested foreign powers supervise their collection.

Among other demands, to which the Japanese said Settlement authorities acceded "insofar as it was possible for them to comply," were eviction of all Chinese government organs and officials of both the central and local governments, and suppression of all anti-Japanese activity, including motion pictures.

Other sources understood the Japanese intend to demand the right to march troops through foreign-held sections of Shanghai, to close Chinese banks, and to eject 600 prominent Chinese residents.

At Nanking, Ambassador Nelson Johnson of the United States, with a majority of his staff, planned to board the gunboat Luzon to follow the Chinese Government, which was removed farther inland last week.

Mr. Johnson was expected to stop at Wuhu, Kiukiang and other Yangtse River ports to investigate the plight of Americans there and provide them an opportunity to evacuate.

Japan plans big war budget: Page 3.

Senate Draft Of Farm Bill Is Completed

New Phase Reached in Struggle to Stabilize Agriculture

Leaders Confer

Administration Success Is Seen in Curbing of Runaway Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—One of the great struggles of American history took new and specific form today as the Senate Agriculture Committee, after a week-end of almost unprecedented toil, submitted its version of the plan to redress the balance of the agricultural South and West against the tariff-protected industrial East.

It is in these far-reaching terms that the new effort to stabilize agriculture must be assayed, for the contest that now reaches the debating stage on the floor of the Senate, where it will overshadow all other topics in this special session of Congress, has been in the making long before President Roosevelt came to the White House.

The Senate Committee reported its bill after President Roosevelt had conferred with Congressional leaders this morning at the White House, Vice-President Garner, Majority Leader Barkley House Speaker Bankhead and House Majority Leader Rayburn saw the President in a second Monday morning parley.

Runaway Congress Curbed

Last week Mr. Roosevelt called them in to give a preview of his message to Congress. Chief development which they had to report in the confused first week of the special session was an apparent Administration success in curbing a runaway drive to turn the extra session over to immediate tax revision in the interest of business, and completion of a tentative draft of the big long-term farm measure, incorporating the ever-normal granary plan. The Senate bill, completed at midnight and introduced today, will come up for debate tomorrow. The House bill will probably follow shortly.

The Senate farm bill provided:

For wheat and corn—Voluntary acreage reduction contracts; a farmer referendum on marketing quotas; a fine of 50 per cent of the parity price for produce sold in excess of allotments; parity payments.

For cotton—Acreage allotments by referendum at the beginning of a crop year; a penalty of 75 per cent of the price received on cotton sold from land planted in excess of prescribed acreage; parity payments; no marketing quotas.

For tobacco—National marketing quotas; a penalty tax of 50 per cent of the market price on the day excess sales are made; soil conservation benefits.

For rice—Soil conservation payments; subsidies of one-fourth cent a pound in 1937 and one-half cent thereafter on amounts sold for domestic consumption; a penalty of one-half cent a pound on purchasers who knowingly buy in excess of marketing quotas.

New Deal Strategy

The farm bill fight, which is certain to be the feature of the special session, has been prepared by careful Administration strategy. The same ostentatious "hands-off" attitude which is featuring the testimony of Roswell Magill, undersec-

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Auto Union Rebels Induced by Martin To End Sit-Down

PONTIAC, Mich., Nov. 22 (AP)—The forces of labor union responsibility won another victory here today when Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers' Union of the C. I. O., induced 200 sit-down strikers to leave the Fisher Body plant which they had occupied by force since last Wednesday, tying up the whole plant and throwing 15,000 workers out of jobs.

Mr. Martin announced today that Willard E. Hotchkiss of Chicago, former president of the Armour Institute, would be in Pontiac tomorrow to arbitrate the strike issues. He said he had assurance from General Motors that Mr. Hotchkiss would be acceptable as an impartial mediator.

Mr. Martin, backed by the entire executive board of the union, which was hastily assembled yesterday in emergency session, persuaded the strikers that their action was damaging to the union cause.

Goodyear Workers on Job After Ending Akron Strike

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 22 (AP)—Workers went back to their jobs at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company today, following settlement of a three-day strike which halted operations and made 12,000 employees idle.

Members of the United Rubber Workers of America voted at a Sunday mass meeting to accept the company's proposals.

Union counsel prepared today to file charges of intimidation against Gov. Martin L. Davey for calling out armed state troops during the strike, in a complaint to the National Labor Relations Board.

Economics in the News

Social Security Taxes—Need for Averting Deflation as Well as for Encouraging New Enterprise—Turning the Reserve Into Property

By H. B. E.

"I'd Rather Be Right," the new play that satirizes the New Deal, takes on an ironical touch all its own in the light of the present business situation. Enough has been written about the play to make the plot familiar even to those who have not seen it. I saw it the other night, and, in Queen Victoria's language, was not amused. George M. Cohan prances through several acts in the disguise of a budget-worried President. All around him are the victims of federal red ink—employers who cannot give men jobs because of the unbalanced budget, men and women who are deprived of work and the joys of life for the same reason. Well, the victims are now on the increase. And a less distorted story, though a worse play, could be made by showing them the victims of federal black ink, not red.

For one might look at the current setback as due to the fact that the budget has virtually been balanced by the back-door route. I refer to the contributions from the Social Security taxes which flow into the Treasury without showing any effect on the deficit. They are earmarked in a reserve by process of double entry. Thus, they don't bring down the deficit, but to the extent of the receipts they do dispense with government borrowing, and this is what really changes the color of the ink in the federal accounts. In other words, the money is spent for current purposes.

* * *

Neither the play nor the emended story, however, provide a true picture of the business situation. The fact is that pump priming has failed, as the President says, "there has been a marked recession in production," meaning jobs. It is serious enough to make Congress less and less anxious to deal with the emergency in reform and more anxious to deal with the emergency in recovery.

In other words, it is not the fresh edition of the New Deal that troubles them, but the need for revising previous editions of it. Particularly, is the movement strong for repairing the tax system. A change in the undistributed profits tax and the capital gains and losses tax seems almost assured. This reform would be important, but its effects on the economic system would not be immediate, though it would do a great deal to re-establish business confidence. The situation calls for action on the Social Security taxes as well.

A correspondent asks why this column had not previously noted "the deflationary aspect of Social Security." It had been noted. In general here, and in detail on the financial pages, the warning signal had been run up. The last occasion was on April 3. From a reprint of an address given to the Social Sciences Club at Harvard I take the following excerpt:

"The Social Security Act is the greatest potential anti-inflationary weapon; in that it really provides for a progressive withdrawal of money from the workers—money that would normally be spent. . . . Our problem is that inflation might be stopped too well—that it might sink the economy through a price level predetermined in Washington—that it might drop into a new deflation."

Nothing could be plainer than that.

* * *

Two weeks ago I suggested that Social Security should be put on a pay-as-you-go basis. This would mean a smaller tax to cover the needs, and the stoppage of the drain of purchasing power necessary to accumulate the reserve. But the rapid decline in industrial production inclines me to agree with the current suggestion that the money might be better employed in a housing program. Property should take the place of bonds as a reserve. And the putting up of the property would put men to work who have probably been thrown out because of their contributions to Social Security!

Such a plan, of course, could not go on forever. Sometime or other pay-as-you-go must take the place of a reserve system. But at this time there are strong arguments in favor of using this method to try to arrest the deflation at the same time that restrictions on private enterprise are removed.

The suggestion might appear, I know, to compound hocus pocus. For, as has been explained, the money held in the so-called reserve already has been spent. It looks as if one were suggesting that it be spent twice! The new spending would mean more borrowing and to that extent increase the public debt. But the new spending would leave the deficit as it is, since the Social Security taxes are not credited against it. That is to say, the general notion of the extent of budget unbalance would be maintained.

And "I'd Rather Be Right" would then be about real red ink, though the plot would remain as dubious as ever.

Last Trip of the Kentish Trams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARGATE, Eng.—In the depths of the night here recently three Mayors took the last tram home.

But there's more to this story than the time, for the Mayors drove the trams; the trams have never been driven again, and the evening finished with a crowd of folk dancing around a blazing streetcar at the depot.

It sounds odd. But it is all really aboveboard. The three Mayors are those of Margate, Broadstairs and Ramsgate, and on the night in question the tramway system finished work for ever and the three towns changed over to buses.

Quite a few towns might just let such a change over pass by almost unnoticed, except for perhaps a statement like "Hullo, there are a lot of buses on the road this morning. Ah, well, they must have scrapped the trams." But the three towns, the last of Kentish coast towns to keep their tramway systems, decided that when the trams were scrapped they should be scrapped properly.

The three Mayors drove the last streetcars to the depot, with the town clerks—perhaps, who knows, at last satisfying a boyhood ambition—acting as conductors.

At the Broadstairs depot a tram was set on fire and the employees of the Corporation Tramway Company joined hands round it and sang, "Auld Lang Syne."

Then they all took a bus home.

Timing the Lark: Its Average Song Is 2.22 Minutes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—How long is a skylark's song?

This is not a riddle, it is a genuine query which research workers have now answered, according to Prof. James Ritchie of Aberdeen who told the British Association here that a correspondent of his has settled this simple question.

"With a stop-watch and patience to listen to over 500 songs," Professor Ritchie declared, he found the average length to be just 2.22 minutes.

Another fact that natural scientists have discovered, he added, is that all the best singers keep together, forming a choir. But it is not yet known whether it is a selected choir or not.

Quotes From Congress

Profits Tax Repeal, Moving Capital Back to Wall Street, and What Not Keep Interest on What Is Said in the Capitol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

As Borah Sees It

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho:

The undistributed profits tax may have its vices, but if we are to repeal that tax, or any part of it, and put the tax on the people who have no profits and likely will not have very soon, it seems to me a much different question than that which has been presented to us heretofore.

♪ ♪ ♪ ♪

Cutting Increases

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina:

I was speaking on ways and means of encouraging the investment of private capital in the United States, and that is the great question before us right now. One of the best ways is to get the American people to see to it that the Congress and the legislatures abandon the particular habit into which they have fallen of increasing expenditures every year and increasing taxes every year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Is His Face Red?

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts:

It must be terribly humiliating for the President to have to admit that the very tax law which was passed at his insistence has caused, in a large measure, the present depressed condition of business.

♪ ♪ ♪

How Extraordinary!

Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey:

Thus far the session certainly has been "extraordinary" in its futility and confusion.

♪ ♪ ♪

Button, Button—

Rep. H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California:

As the President has so well said, the capital of the nation was moved from Wall Street to Washington. At present our job is to see to it that the capital of the nation is not moved back to Wall Street.

♪ ♪ ♪

Doormat, or What?

Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas:

It is a question in my mind whether this is to be known as "the great horseplay session of 1937" or whether we are really going to get down to business. We are supposed to be the House of Commons of the United States of America. Are we a house of commons or are we just a common doormat?

Transparent Film in 1888

Transparent photographic film first was used in 1888.

Oil Wins Land-Locked Bolivia Links to Sea

Brazil Urged to Fill Rail Gap to Connect With Santos and Arica

A Peace Factor?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The mixed Brazil-Bolivian Commission on Economic Studies which for many months has been studying ways and means for a closer economic relationship between the two countries has made several recommendations which, if adopted by the respective governments, will have a bearing on the question of the Gran Chaco as well as upon economic and diplomatic alignments in southern South America and upon the whole question of petroleum in this part of the world.

The commission has recommended that Brazil construct a railroad from Porto Esperança to Corumbá and from the latter to Santa Cruz. Porto Esperança is connected by rail with the cities of São Paulo and Santos, the latter being the seaport of São Paulo and, next to Rio de Janeiro, the busiest port in Brazil. Porto Esperança is now connected with Corumbá via the Taquary and Paraguay rivers, but the distance overland is relatively short and the completion of the railroad between the two cities will finish the construction of the first trans-Brazilian line. Corumbá, another Brazilian town, is the chief commercial city in the State of Matto Grosso and at the extreme western border of Brazil. It is a river port on the Paraguay River, is connected with Buenos Aires, and lies only 11 miles from Puerto Suarez in Bolivia. It has a population of about 15,000 and exports hides, jerked beef, ipecac and skins.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, which will be the Bolivian terminus of the railroad Brazil is to construct, lies almost in the heart of Bolivia, just slightly northwest of the northern boundary of the territory in dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia and is in a presumably rich oil region. Santa Cruz is 276 miles east of Cochabamba on the old trade route to Argentina and Paraguay. It has a population of about 30,000.

Transcontinental Line

Bolivia has agreed to build a railroad from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz and, as Cochabamba is connected by rail already with Oruro, which ties in with three important trunk lines that lead to Antofagasta, Chile; Buenos Aires, and to La Paz, Bolivia, which in turn, connects with the railroads leading to Mollendo, Peru, and Arica, Chile, the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz-Corumbá line will become one of the most important in all South America and will create the first transcontinental railroad across tropical South America.

The Santos-Arica railroad will shorten the distance between the two cities by three days and make it possible for Brazilians to get to La Paz without flying or taking a hard overland journey or by way of Argentina or some other country.

Back of the appointment of the Mixed Brazil-Bolivia Commission lies the interest of Brazil to strengthen the ties between her and her neighbors and to contribute to the achievement of peace on the continent. The commission was appointed when Dr. Jose Carlos de Macedo Soares was Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his policy was one of promoting Pan American peace and understanding. Brazilians believe that the carrying out of the recommendations of the commission will contribute to clarifying the atmosphere in the southern part of the continent and will serve to develop a vast hinterland, Brazilian and Bolivian, with great resources and wealth.

Both nations are seeking to diversify their production. Bolivia has been a slave to tin and Brazil to coffee. It is hoped that the construction of this continental railroad will produce some of the social and economic effects of the building of the trans-continental railroads in the United States. Bolivian and Brazilian commentators have compared the accomplishments of the one with the potentialities of the other.

For New Explorations

Another recommendation of the commission was that explorations for petroleum in the region north of Perepeti should be begun. The petroleum extracted in this region will be primarily for the internal consumption of Bolivia, though all the surpluses will go to Brazil. Bolivia will grant Brazil special privileges, one of which will be permission to construct a pipeline for the transportation of this oil to Brazil. The two countries will sign special trade treaties, in which agreements about the extraction of oil, the construction of the railroads and other commercial exchanges will be embodied. When the commission signed its recommendations, the Foreign Minister of Bolivia and the Minister of Brazil asserted that no step in the international relations of the two countries had been so important as this.

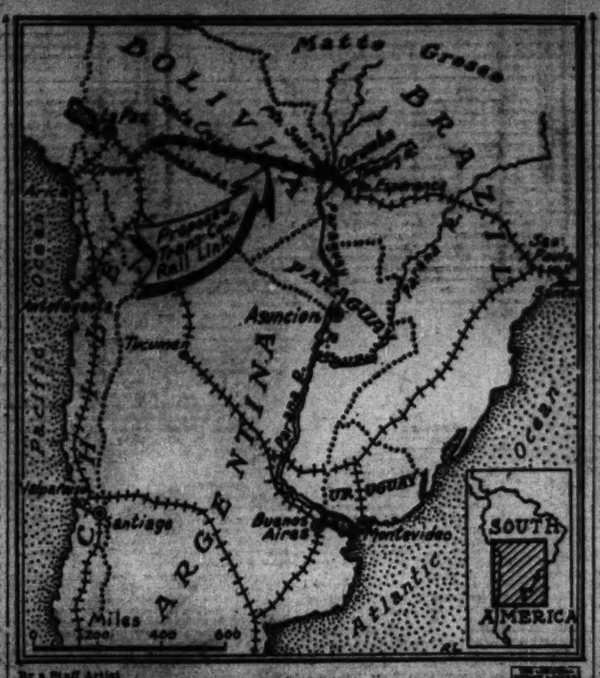
One of the most important of the recommendations is that Brazil should grant Bolivia a small piece of land in Corumbá where Bolivia might build a port of her own. Ever since the War of the Pacific, which ended in 1884, Bolivia has been a landlocked nation and much of her diplomacy and international life has been concentrated on obtaining an outlet of her own to the sea. This was one of the big factors in the Chaco War. No details have been worked out as to the nature of this Bolivian port within Brazilian territory, nor has the Brazilian Government officially accepted the proposal.

Double Outlet to Atlantic

If the railroads are constructed as has been recommended, and if Bolivia is given a strip of land of her own in Corumbá, and if the oil regions around Santa Cruz yield the petroleum expected, Bolivia's interest in pressing her claims to the territory in dispute with Paraguay will be much lessened, as one of her greatest ambitions will have been achieved. Corumbá will be a double outlet to the Atlantic, one down the Paraguay River through Asunción, Paraguay, to Buenos Aires, and the other overland, via the Brazilian Northwestern Railroad, through São Paulo, to Santos and the sea.

A recent cable from La Paz states that the firm of Grüen & Bilfinger of São Paulo has been engaged to make the preliminary surveys of the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz section of the new railroad. Inquiries at the São Paulo office of this company confirm the report. This German firm, which has built subways in Buenos Aires and done railroad and other heavy construction work in South America, believes that the actual work after the surveys are completed, can be finished in from three to four years.

The survey, one of their consulting engineers stated, will be enormously difficult because maps of the regions must first be made and this involves hard work in Chaco jungles and hot tropical land and the crossing of large bodies of insect-infested swamps and rivers. It is estimated that the survey will cost about £1,000,000. Brazil will finance the survey from the indemnity funds of the Petropolis Treaty of 1903. This treaty settled an old boundary dispute between Brazil and Bolivia and allocated the rich rubber-bearing territory of the Acre to Brazil. Brazil agreed to pay £2,000,000 and to build a railroad around the Santo Antonio and Bella Vista cataracts to give Bolivia an outlet to the sea by her Marmoré River and the Brazilian river, the Madeira, a tributary of the Amazon. Brazil built the Madeira-Marmoé Railroad, but the bottom dropped out of the rubber market and it proved of little use for its original purpose. The indemnity will now be paid, in accordance with recommendations of the mixed commission, to further the building of the Bolivian-Brazilian railroad.



By a Staff Artist

Route of Railroad Proposed to Link Bolivia With Two Oceans

Argentina Grants Tax-Free Outlet From Rich Fields

N. J. Standard Hit

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 22 (AP)—An accord giving inland Bolivia an outlet through Argentina for her potentially rich oil deposits was signed here this weekend.

The way for the agreement was cleared when the Bolivian Government recently canceled oil concessions in isolated eastern Bolivia held by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Previously, Argentina had declined to grant transportation facilities from Bolivian oil fields, then largely in the hands of a foreign concern which was a competitor of the Argentine Government oil company. The area now is under the direction of a Bolivian government firm.

The accord, signed here by Foreign Ministers Enrique Finot of Bolivia and Carlos Saavedra Lamas of Argentina, gives Bolivia tax-free facilities across Argentine territory. It is expected to spur the development of Bolivian oil resources and to increase the commercial interchange between the two countries.

One provision states that transport rights no longer shall apply if the oil fields again come under private control.

The commercial treaty marks another step in the series of accords between Bolivia and its neighbors, Brazil, Peru and Chile, which Bolivians hope will lessen the handicaps of their country's lack of a coastline.

U. S. Arrests 17; Reports Smashing Of Narcotic Ring

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—A trial that started with the source of supply for a narcotic addict in New York led Treasury agents to a series of raids in five cities in which they said they had smashed a nation-wide ring doing $750,000 of business yearly.

Six months of quiet investigations paved the way for the raids made on Nov. 20. They arrested 17 persons, including the wife and brother of a member of the "Ducky" Luciano gang and a former president of the Chinese Hip Sing Tong.

Treasury officials said the 17 seized in New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, San Francisco and Butte, Mont., were importers and large-scale dealers in narcotics.

$750,000 Traffic Charged

Harry J. Anslinger, the Commissioner of Narcotics, said the $750,000 estimated business of the ring might be too low.

Most of those arrested, the Treasury said, operated through the Hip Sing organization.

Mr. Anslinger said the opium was a combination of Chinese and Persian, and that the other narcotics were imported from France and Japan.

In New York, the Treasury agents arrested Mary de Bello Pennochio and Vito Pennochio, wife and brother of Tommy ("The Bull") Pennochio, a member of the Luciano gang who now is serving a 25-year sentence in Sing Sing.

Former Tong Leader Held

In Pittsburgh, agents arrested Yee On Li, alias Yee Haim, former president of the Hip Sing Tong, which is one of the major Chinese organizations in this country. Chin Joo Hip and his son, Chin Joo Hip, the younger, were seized at Butte, Mont. The elder Chin was described by Mr. Anslinger as the "father of the Tong."

Mr. Anslinger said the investigation "started from scratch" after agents had traced the source of supply of a minor addict arrested in New York.

The trail led to Montana, back to New York, to Pittsburgh, Chicago, San Francisco and back to New York to the original source of the smuggled narcotics, he said.

Mr. Anslinger said no further arrests were expected.

"We knew who we wanted and we got them," he said.

He expressed satisfaction, but said he did not regard the ring as "one of the biggest" in existence.

D'Annunzio Heads Italian Academy

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP)—Gabriele d'Annunzio assumed the presidency of the Italian Academy in Absentia yesterday, extolling the courage of modern Italy in a letter in the obscure and all but untranslatable prose for which the poet-warrior is famous.

The address, which was read to the King and Queen and a host of notables, praised Premier Benito Mussolini:

"Our struggle has not discarded its arms but increased them. We are ready and certain of the resoluteness of the man who leads us: one born of the people and risen from the fervid of the furrows of the bloodstained plow and constrained fortune."

Signor d'Annunzio stayed at his Lake Garda retreat in northern Italy because the weather turned cold.

French Survey Fliers Cross Ocean to Brazil

NATAL, Brazil, Nov. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Paul Codos, French long-distance flier, landed his four-motored plane here yesterday after a flight across the South Atlantic Ocean from Dakar, Senegal, Africa.

Less than two hours later he and his three companions took off on a 1300-mile hop to Rio de Janeiro, the fourth leg of their fast flight from Paris to Buenos Aires. They left Paris Nov. 20. The announced purpose of the flight was to survey air lanes in South America.

Navy Craft Launched

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22 (AP)—The U. S. S. McCall, the navy's newest torpedo boat destroyer, was launched Nov. 20 with Miss Eleanor Kempff, daughter of Rear Admiral Clarence S. Kempff, as the sponsor.

Return to Faith, Chief World Need, N.Y. Teachers Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The chief need of the times is for a reaffirmation of faith, in the opinion of Charles H. Tuttle, president of the Greater New York Federation of Churches and a nationally known lawyer.

"This is a time when we must think," he told a meeting of 2500 members of the Protestant Teachers' Association at the Astor Hotel here on Saturday. "We cannot allow others to do our thinking. That has proved fatal in many lands. We must consider what we owe to true religious faith and what true faith can do in the world."

Mr. Tuttle saw this as "the age of false prophets who proclaim in many lands, 'Let there be darkness; let us rule truth; . . . let there be hate.'"

"The worst of it is that all this is done in the name of idealism," he continued. "The sword is drawn in the name of brotherhood. Men, women and children are slaughtered from the air in order that the slaughterers may demonstrate the superiority of their own civilization."

Mr. Tuttle urged a higher individual and national morality.

"Where the standard is abandoned, both in the mass and individually, there is nothing left but anarchy and ruin," he declared.

"I wonder if the answer is not the same as it was in the past? This is not the first time the human stage has seen itself near collapse. Each time there has come to it an outbreak of faith, . . . and the answer today, if there is to be one, must be an outburst of religious faith."

No other road would lead to truth, liberty, peace and brotherhood, he added.

President Puts Off Warm Springs Trip

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt, on the advice of his physician and dentist, canceled today his Thanksgiving trip to Warm Springs, Ga., but made plans to go there and to the Florida coast on a fishing trip when he regains his strength.

Stephen T. Early, a White House secretary, said the President probably would leave for Miami the latter part of this week, or ealy next, for four or five days of rest and then go to Warm Springs for a belated dinner with the patients at the foundation there.

Mr. Early said Capt. Ross T. McIntire, the President's naval physician, and Lieutenant Commander Arthur H. Yando, naval dentist, both felt their patient would be making a mistake to leave Wednesday for the South as originally planned.

The President stayed in his bedroom and study today for the seventh successive day on account of the tooth trouble. He resumed his normal conference schedule, however, by conferring first with congressional leaders and arranged to receive others later in the day.

How Introduction of Sound Has Transformed Newsreels

The Scene in Hollywood

Sound came to the motion-picture field bringing something it is not usually credited with bringing: that is, the end of the old style newsreel.

Sound brought the electrically driven camera, cranking 90 feet to the minute—a sort of universal rhythm at which everything moves—and replaced the old hand camera which turned at only 60 feet to the minute, with a consequent speeding up of action to a point where it became a good deal faster and jerkier than action is when beheld normally by the eye.

Sound brought the change because it was found impossible to fit the normally 90-feet-a-minute sound-track, adjusted to the human ear, to the 60-feet-a-minute camera track, whch had gone along quite a while trying to fool people into believing that action on the earth is just a little faster than their senses tell them it is, once they are outside the theater again.

March of Time had its part in the changing of the newsreel, too, for the three and four subject March of Time issues, highly editorialized, revealed to newsreel makers that there are other things possible to their reels than what are known in the trade as the "hardy perennials"—the Portland Rose Show, the Pasadena Flower Parade, the Mardi Gras in New Orleans, the Asbury Park Baby Show, Florida bathing scenes, the usual fire, horse race, rodeo and winter skiing scenes, of which nearly all reels up to the advent of sound and the March of Time were sure to be composed.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Exhibitors' Part

Motion-picture exhibitors also played their part in the changing newsreel, though they are seldom credited. The 1200-foot newsreel had always been the target for the exhibitor's scissors when he needed to cut down his footage of film to make his show "fit." This practice is by no means a thing of the past, but the tightly compressed 890-foot reel of today is harder to cut than its brother of 1929, if only in the matter of length. But as newsreel makers ranged further afield for their subjects, as they tried to fill their twice-a-week issues with news of current interest which really was news, to say nothing of features of more or less "human interest" variety—inventions, dogs nursing kittens, a duck sitting on turkey eggs—the popularity of the reels increased to a point where exhibitors were compensated for the loss of the two-reel comedies by the substitution of the one-reel newsreel and cartoon.

Today all newsreels are closely associated with the press associations: News of the Day with Hearst, who owns a half interest in it along with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer: Fox, Paramount and Universal with the Associated and United Press groups. Many newsreel companies run wire-service teletypes into their district offices on a subscribed service just as do the larger newspapers of the country, and pick up their tips for feature stories from these services.

A tendency to cover all mishaps of a spectacular nature has always been a feature of the newsreel, though many newsreel men deplore it. World events of a political, social, literary, scientific and religious nature are coming into their own in the newsreels, however, and figures of international interest, such as President Roosevelt, George Bernard Shaw, Professor Einstein, the King of England and others are always news for the reels.

♪ ♪ ♪

Unsung McNamees

Curiously, Mussolini and Hitler have become news only since the visit of the former to Germany recently. After Ethiopia, it was not possible to show Mussolini on the screen in American theaters without some disturbance of the audience. Political figures of rival factions are also apt to be the signal for partisan demonstrations in the theaters, and newsreel makers have learned now not to show one without showing his opponent and giving both factions a chance to vent their approval or disapproval.

Newsreels of at least two of the larger companies have evidenced a predilection for military events, and there is usually a bit of the navy or the army, or scenes from the military academies, to be found in their reels; but the war in China, which would ordinarily have been a plum for them, has been tasted with some bitterness. Feeding the American audience pictures of Japanese atrocities in Shanghai, picturing the bravery of the Chinese soldiery to the exclusion of the Japanese, has had repercussions in high official and diplomatic circles, and today there is always the picture of the brave Japanese soldier wherever his Chinese counterpart is shown. Thus a recent flash of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek was balanced in some theaters with a word or two from the Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

With the coming of the high-priced commentators of the grade of Graham McNamee, Lowell Thomas and Edwin C. Hill, newsreels gained additional prestige. Seasonal sports are always a feature of the newsreel, and reporters of the type of Ed Thorgerson, Bill Slater and Bob Carter have also gained some national prominence. Chief hero of the district newsreels, however, is still the local commentator, usually picked up from some radio station where he has been announcing, who accompanies the cameraman to the news and sports events of the neighborhood and announces the action on the spot. Unsung as far as screen credit is concerned, his work chopped to bits by the "names" who have the big commentating jobs in New York, where all reels are assembled, his glory is largely a matter between himself and the appreciative cameraman. Yet it is a fact that the fine play-by-play announcements and the good visual descriptions accompanying many news events are the work of these unsung McNamees. They are a constantly increasing factor in the production of the newsreel.

While the newsreel is news, it is also entertainment, and this it is which keeps it from falling readily into the hands of the propagandist, or the exploiter of horror or sensationalism. Scenes of horror are strictly taboo, unless, as in the case of the Shanghai bombing scenes, the earthquake in Los Angeles, the burning of the Hindenberg.

That the newsreel of the future, merging the film and radio and television, may play as large a part in the development of civilization as the printing press has done is hardly to be doubted.

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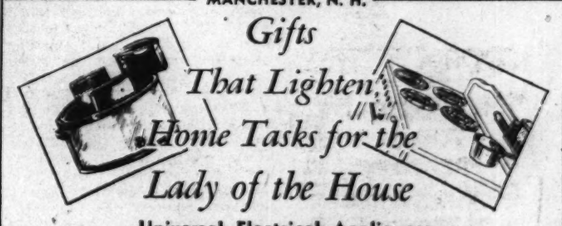
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Return of Colonies Sure, Hitler Tells Party Rally

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Ministry of Colonies said today that France and Germany were negotiating an accord which would permit Germany to trade directly with French colonies.

Since the World War, a Ministry spokesman said, France has refused to allow Germany to buy directly from her overseas possessions, but trade has been carried on through London and Amsterdam.

This procedure, the spokesman said, had been adopted to avoid the problems of controlled German exchange and to prevent the Reich from continuing a trade monopoly with colonies which formerly had belonged to Germany. He said the talks now being held were to determine how Germany would pay for her purchases.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUGSBURG, Ger., Nov. 22—Germany again has made clear to the world that she intends to regain the colonies which were taken from her at the close of the World War.

Reichsführer Hitler, speaking here yesterday, repeated the conviction that "the territory of our people is too small." In the celebration, marking the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the local National Socialist organization, the Führer declared that Germany's colonial demands would be raised in increasing volume until the world would no longer be able to refuse them.

Affirms External Rights

"I do not doubt for a single moment," he declared, "that just as it was possible for us to regenerate the nation from within, so shall we procure for ourselves the same external rights as other countries. I have no doubt but that the right of the German people will one day be understood by the whole world."

He referred to the colonies as "our lost property" which "the world will have to return."

"Foolish objections to our demands must be silenced," Herr Hitler declared. "What the world shuts its ears to today, it will not be able to ignore in a year's time. What it will not listen to now, it will have to think about in three years' time and, in five or six, it will have to take into practical consideration."

Spade Work Done

"We have great tasks before us," he told the rally, although the "hardest spade work already has been done."

The Führer linked colonial demands with the German four-year plan for economic sufficiency, asserting the world disliked the plan "not because we are taking anything away from anybody but because it strengthens our position."

German Visit to London Deemed Inadvisable In Present Conditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 22—Viscount Halifax's visit to the Third Reich which terminated last night has at least resulted in his opinion in opening a little wider the door to understanding between England and Germany.

Speaking to British newspaper men, Lord Halifax declared this conviction after having stated that his conversations with Reichsführer Hitler were "free, open and informal," but without in any way indicating the nature of the conversations or the subjects discussed.

Meanwhile, the Völkischer Beobachter, Government and party organ, and the National-Zeitung, generally associated with the name of Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, both agree present world conditions do not justify a visit by the German Foreign Minister to London in the near future. These semi-official expressions also emphasize that Germany's foreign policy is so "clearly defined" that it is up to England to "clarify" its own point of view as first step in an approach to Germany.

The Völkischer Beobachter records the "simple fact" that a "visit made on English initiative could not have been intended to lead to any direct political result."

The National-Zeitung, on the other hand, while stressing that no miracles were to be expected from the Halifax visit, adds that it was "a single link in the long chain of German-English relations."

It adds that "further contacts in the near future of politicians of Germany and England who are responsible for their countries' foreign policies will be useful and very desirable. But the present situation in world politics is so unripe and therefore unclear that it will be necessary first to await certain elucidations before either state will express a desire for new conversations."

M. E. Board Urges U. S. Peace Action

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—A resolution concerning the conflict between China and Japan, adopted Nov. 20 by the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, said Christians "must deal with the inequities and injustices and inordinate ambitions which are the destroyers of peace."

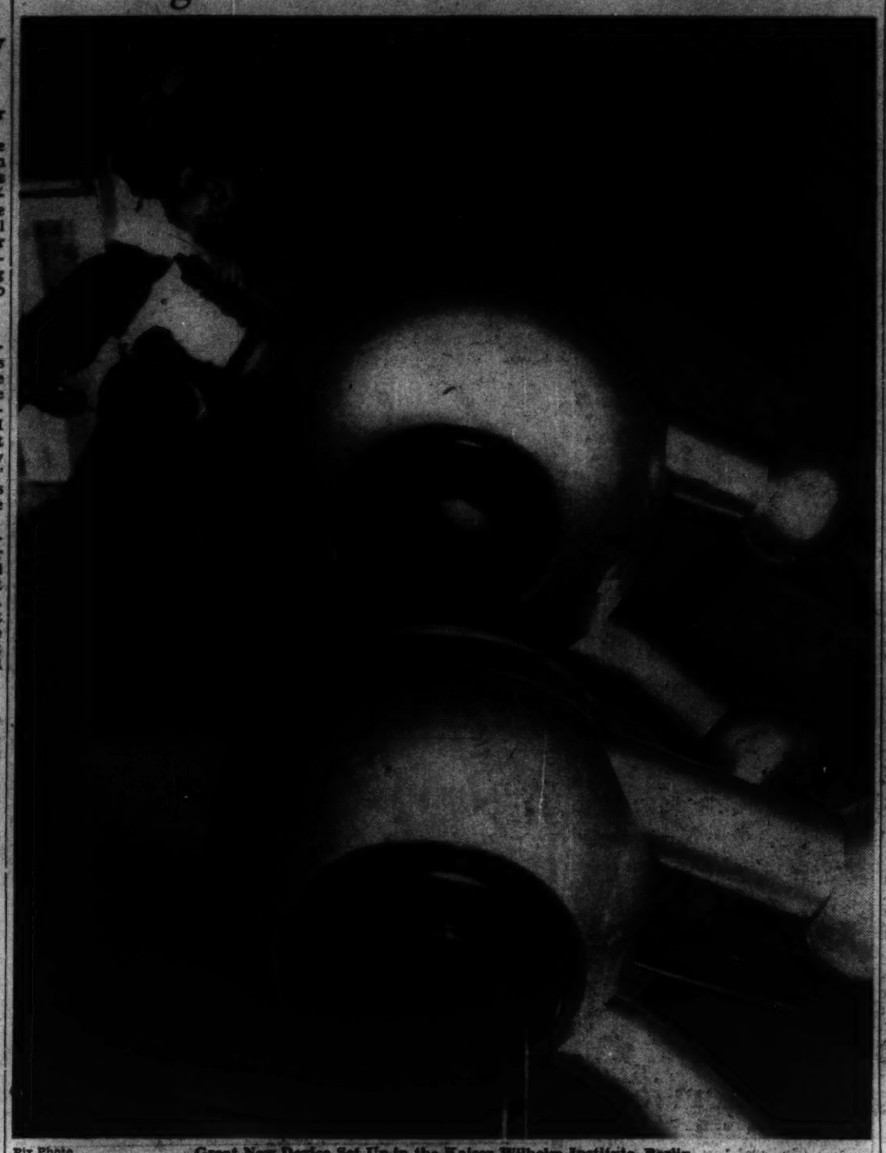
The resolution was submitted by Bishop H. Lester Smith of Cincinnati at the closing session of the board's three-day 119th annual meeting.

It said that "in the momentous decisions called for in the realm of cooperative action, the United States must bear its full part. Irresponsible isolation is futile, ignoble and unChristian." The resolution added that "we speak as friends of all nations and enemies of none."

Deep Snow in Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 22 (AP)—Nearly 1000 highway employees were called out today to clear 16-foot snowdrifts in sections of four western Pennsylvania counties.

Big Bertha of the Atom Smashers



Pix Photo

Great New Device Set Up in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin
Swinging Ladders Operated Electrically Enable Experts to Handle the Apparatus

Berlin Fortress Tackles the Atom

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Among new buildings of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, an unusual fortress-like structure has arisen in recent months, within which is housed some of the world's most powerful equipment for atomic research. It gives a front-rank position to Germany, in the present world-wide race for increasingly powerful weapons to use in the laboratory attack on the atom.

Germany's "big bertha of research," with which the Institute director, Dr. Peter Debye, and associates hope to achieve some 3,000,000 volts, is patterned after apparatus built in England at the Cavendish Laboratories by J. D. Cockcroft and E. T. S. Walton. Both towers of the system have been installed already. Known as a cascaded type of voltage generator, each unit contains eight condensers and transformers, with stages of rectification built into the cross arms.

The start is made with a nominal alternating current voltage of 110 or 220, stepped up to 200,000 volts for introduction to the first stage. In cascade fashion, each step adds 200,000 volts (with slight leakage) until 1,500,000 volts are achieved at the summit. Both units together thus reach a capacity of approximately 3,000,000 volts.

The system of arranging voltage distribution among eight transformers and rectifiers, and so charging eight condensers connected in series, is for the purpose of gaining maximum voltage at the top without the full charge of appearing in any of the lower stages.

Spherical Terminals

From the nature of the apparatus, it is believed that eventually each unit will have mounted on its summit spherical terminals, perhaps of aluminum, connected by a vacuum tube. With equipment of this sort, perhaps the simplest application would be for research with X-rays. Here, however, the field for atom-guns of less than 3,000,000 volts would be limited to bombardment of two elements, deuterium and beryllium. However, disintegrations of other atoms could be carried on with protons or deuterons.

In the first type of disintegration the method is indirect. Electrons are introduced at one end of the vacuum tube from a hot filament. They receive the 3,000,000-volt "push" from the generator as they travel the length of the tube to strike the anode-producing X-rays, which then proceed to bombard a near-by atomic target.

If the projectile be large enough and the power great enough to overcome tremendous electrical forces within the atom, artificial transmutation of one element into another will take place. This was the goal of the ancient alchemists, the "wizards" who were laughed out of existence when modern chemistry was born.

It was likewise the goal Lord Rutherford had in sight when in 1919 he slipped up on attendance as English representative at an Allied conference on submarine warfare. He felt he was engaged in more important work in his laboratory. Very shortly thereafter he published his now famous paper on "An Anomalous Effect in Nitrogen," in which he stated in substance that hydrogen and something else resulted from a bombardment of nitrogen atoms with alpha particles from radium. It spelled the end of Sir Isaac Newton's hold upon physicists. The formerly sacred citadel of the atom was no longer an impenetrable fortress.

Another type of disintegration which the Berlin scientists may carry out involves the use of protons. These "hearts" or nuclei of hydrogen atoms are introduced at the magazine end of the vacuum tube, receive the voltage kick, and attack the atomic target of lithium or beryllium at the other end of the tube directly.

Alpha particles are identical with nuclei of helium atoms, and one might think at first glance that with all the various types of projectiles available it would be an easy matter to turn such bullets on any element desired, changing it into something else.

For instance, why not train the atom gun on mercury and change it into gold? The nucleus of an atom of gold has 79 positive electrical charges, while that of mercury has 80.

Firing a negative charge into the nucleus of each mercury atom would have the effect of canceling one of the positives, thus leaving 79 and effecting the change desired. Such an experiment is excellent in theory. It has been accomplished in fact, but it's a mighty slow process. If even one projectile in several million happens to strike the target (and that's a liberal compliment to the present marksmanship of the physicist with such equipment), it would take far more energy and time to produce enough gold to electroplate the point of a pin than 10 times that quantity of metal is worth.

Electrical Barriers

At present, no element above potassium in the atomic scale has been disrupted by alpha-particle bombardment. The reason is that surrounding each atom is an electric force measured not in thousands of volts but millions. The heavier the element under fire, the greater the electrical barrier to be overcome. Thus to be sure of a transmutation for every hit registered, it is necessary to impart a voltage to the projectile greater than the electrical barrier under fire.

Recently, ways of climbing the barrier have been found by using protons and deuterons as projectiles. The physicist hunting variegated atomic quarry has his choice of several types of electro-static generators and cyclotrons, with X-rays, deuterons, etc., as ammunition to match.

At present, deuterons are the favorite "bullets" of the transmutationist. They are the nuclei of heavy hydrogen atoms and consist of a positively charged proton carrying in its arms, so to speak, a neutron, or atom particle without any electrical charge at all.

Alone the neutron is practically valueless for atomic research, because, having no electrical charge, it cannot be controlled. But in company with a proton in a heavy hydrogen nucleus, it becomes a deuteron which can be projected at heavy atoms. When the positive charge of the proton is stopped at the target, the neutron can go right on in and do things. It has no charge, but because it has weight and momentum, if it should register a direct hit on the nucleus of heavy atoms, transmutation occurs.

What part the new Berlin atom-smasher will play in this fascinating research is a question on which few experts would care to hazard a guess. But it is certain that these present preparations are not being made just to duplicate or to test work already accomplished by others in the field. Berlin's nuclear physicists undoubtedly have a hunch or two they are not telling anyone about just yet.

Japan Plans Big War Budget

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (AP)—The newspaper Asahi said yesterday that Japan would formulate her 1938 budget entirely on a wartime basis and with the supposition that the war with China would continue indefinitely.

Budget estimates, it said, were expected to be approximately 2,870,000,000 yen (about $840,000,000) for purely civil items, with military expenses resulting from the campaign in China extra. Such appropriations have not been specified. The entire budget for the 1937 fiscal year, which included large army and navy appropriations, was 2,872,000,000 yen.

Emperor Hirohito sent his personal message to Japan's soldiers and sailors in China yesterday, telling them "a long way remains before everlasting peace may be brought to the Far East."

The message was the first official act of the "imperial headquarters," co-ordinating agency for the empire's armed forces, creation of which was announced Nov. 20. It reviewed Japan's victories at Shanghai, adding:

"We are deeply pleased with your valor and loyalty. We are, at the same time, filled with profound sorrow when we consider the dead and wounded and those who have fallen sick.

"Still a long way remains before everlasting peace and tranquillity may be brought to the Far East through the attainment of our national goal. We trust our officers and men shall, with even greater vigor and courage, overcome the difficulties before them, thus fulfilling our expectations and hope."

Asahi said the Emperor had left the palace only twice since the fighting began on the Shanghai front more than three months ago—once when a session of Parliament opened and once to attend a Military Staff College graduation. The Emperor, usually wearing a military uniform, has been occupied seven days a week and many nights receiving reports and conferring with civil and military leaders.

Door Not Shut on Mediation By U. S. and Britain in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—With arrangements complete for the prompt liquidation of the Brussels Conference American diplomacy looked ahead to the next step in the Far-Eastern conflict today and considered the possibility of an offer of mediation to Japan and China separate from the Brussels framework.

While there is no certainty as yet as to how far the United States might be prepared to go, or in what form it might be willing to act, it was learned for the first time here that the subject is under intensive consideration in high State Department circles and has by no means been ruled out of the field of possibility. Reports to the contrary—that Washington has definitely rejected British proposal for joint Anglo-American mediation — are known on high authority here to unfounded.

A negative decision has been reached so far as any action under the auspices of the Brussels Conference. The State Department has made up its collective mind that that effort at pacification has outlived its usefulness and that the sooner it is brought to an end the better it will be for all parties concerned.

Adjournment of the conference apparently has been delayed at the last moment. The schedule approved here last week called for its official termination today. But the delay is due, so far as American diplomacy is concerned, to formalities and not to any revived chances of some accomplishment toward settling the issues between Japan and China.

A Hint From Tokyo

The attitude toward the Brussels Conference here even goes to the extreme of considering it an obstacle to some new approach to the Far Eastern problem. Until it is out of the way, no steps can be taken along the suggested new path. Japan has twice rebuffed overtures from Brussels. But, and this is what is important here today, Japan has been whispering with increasing persistance during the past two weeks a suggestion that the United States would be an ideal mediator.

What obscures the picture is the fact that Great Britain has suggested that a joint Anglo-American move be made. Washington is thus faced with a choice between two suggestions—one that it act alone and another that it act with Britain. And any choice between the two poses delicate diplomatic complications.

Japan unquestionably hopes to minimize the extent of British influence in China, an influence which for half a century has been the greatest single obstacle to the achievement of Japanese aspirations in Asia. If Great Britain can be excluded from negotiations of a settlement which is now believed to be on the immediate horizon, British influence will be reduced. Unilateral American mediation would also appeal to Tokyo because it would compromise the conception of Anglo-American solidarity in the Far East.

Many for Joint Action

The basic inclination in State Department quarters here is to favor the joint Anglo-American approach, both because Britain is more extensively involved in the Far East than the United States, and also because the word of the two speaking together would carry more weight with the belligerents than the word of either speaking alone.

However, this approach presents complications at home. Certain isolationist elements in Congress can be counted on to shout that the United States is pulling chestnuts out of the fire for Britain and being involved in Britain's foreign troubles at the first sign of any joint action between the two.

In view of all the complications attending either approach to mediation it is by no means certain that action along such lines will be taken. But it is considered highly significant among observers that the door has not been closed to such a course of action and that the State Department is weighing all possibilities carefully.

Hungary Recognizes Franco

BUDAPEST, Nov. 22 (AP)—Hungary's recognition of the Spanish insurgent regime became known last night, though the Hungarian Foreign Office declared existence of diplomatic relations was of general knowledge.

An official said recognition of Generalissimo Francisco Franco long had been "an accepted fact."

Though no formal recognition announcement was made by the Hungarian Government, the Spanish Legation here changed its allegiance to the insurgent regime a few months after Spain's civil war started. Without comment, Hungary continued ordinary relations with the legation.

Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya told Parliament last week that Hungary "for months" has been dealing with General Franco as head of the Spanish Government. Thus yesterday's announcement attracted little attention in Hungary.

Recognition of Ethiopia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 22—Bosco Cristich, recently appointed Yugoslav Minister, in presenting his credentials, is reported to have addressed Victor Emmanuel as "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia," thus indicating that Yugoslavia is added to the list of countries to recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Albania, Insurgent Spain, Chile, and Japan had previously made formal recognition of Italy's African empire.

Through unofficial acts the Papal State and the governments of Great Britain, France, Greece, Bulgaria, Belgium, Poland, Turkey, Iran, Egypt, Guatemala, El Salvador, Switzerland and the Dominican Republic have acknowledged Italy's new territorial acquisition.

Italy-Japan Trade Pact

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Revision of the Italian-Japanese trade pact is expected to be completed early in 1938, adjusting the present treaty to balance Japan's exports to Ethiopia. The newspaper Asahi says Japan sends goods valued at 10,000,000 yen (about $3,000,000) annually to Ethiopia. The revision is expected to stipulate that Japan buy an equal amount from Italy.

Miss Perkins Reports Decline in Employment

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Perkins reported today that employment last month decreased 80,000 as compared with September. The decrease was the first in October since 1933 and was the second successive monthly decline following ten straight months of increases.

The number employed in October, despite the drop from September, was 600,000 greater than in October, 1936.

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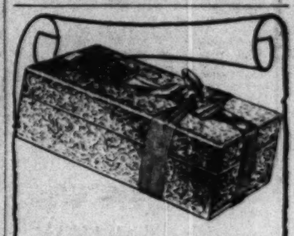
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Unicameral System Urged By Seabury for New York

(Continued from Page 1)

Guardia devised in his economy bill, our state finances would be in better and sounder condition."

Mr. Seabury voiced apprehension that the forthcoming constitutional convention would be dominated by political partisanship, as a result of the present system that made "discriminating" voting difficult, charging that it was "designed to place control of the delegates under the domination of political parties." This, he declared, should be changed and the proportional representation applied to the election of the legislature.

"I would go farther," he said, "and suggest that we make even a more fundamental change in the legislative branch of our government.

"The time is now ripe to give the people of this state an opportunity to free themselves of a bicameral legislature. The establishment of a unicameral legislature would result in a government more truly representative than that which we now have."

Mr. Seabury referred to the unicameral Legislature in Nebraska and declared that such a system would simplify New York state legislative processes "enormously," and minimize log-rolling and the activities of lobbyists. Necessary checks and balances would be had in the executive veto and judicial review, he said, and reapportionment, which has been sidetracked in previous constitutional conventions, would no longer be subject to blocking, since the people themselves would do the reapportioning under the proportional representation system.

Proportional Representation

This system, he declared, was succeeding in New York City even in the face of efforts to sabotage it before the election on Nov. 2 and during the count, now on. The delay in completing the count should not be held to reflect on the merits of proportional representation itself, he declared.

Mr. Seabury urged general reform in government everywhere.

"I am not unconscious of the fact that throughout the world today there are those who loudly proclaim democracy a failure and merely a 'cult of incompetence,' " he said, "and that the only substitute for that failure is a dictatorship of some sort which shall embody the totalitarian state. I challenge the truth of this statement and the whole debasing philosophy upon which it is founded. It is neither new nor true; is nothing more than the time-worn dictum of oppressors that men have no rights to liberty other than that which tyrants shall prescribe for them.

Democratizing Democracy

"Yet, if we would preserve our democratic institutions, we must cure their defects and remedy the abuses which have risen under them. This we can do only by democratizing our so-called democratic processes so that they shall become adequate agencies through which representative government may find expression.

"This, at least, is the first step which must be taken and without which the people themselves will have no opportunity to deal with the vital social and economic problems which confront them.

"I do not say that there is any single panacea by which the defects and abuses arising under our system can be cured. I know there is not. But I do urge most earnestly that extension of the proportional representation system idea would do much in this State to democratize and to improve and to make truly representative the legislative branches of the state government."

Bus Line Dispute Over Union Goes To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board won a Supreme Court review today in its effort to enforce an order directing the Pacific Greyhound Lines, Inc., to withdraw all recognition from a labor organization it was alleged to have formed and dominated.

A review recently was granted of similar litigation involving the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc. The labor board lost both cases in lower courts.

In the Pacific Greyhound dispute, the board appealed from a decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals that the Wagner Labor Relations Act did not authorize such action.

Other parts of the board's order—that the bus company cease from discouraging membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and refrain from "dominating or interfering with" any organization of its employees—were upheld by the Circuit Court and were not involved in the appeal.

After an investigation, the board found the bus company had warned employees not to join the brotherhood and had formed an employees' organization named the "Drivers' Association, Pacific Greyhound Lines."

No written opinions were delivered at the brief session before the court adjourned until Dec. 6.

Justices denied a motion of Robert Gray Taylor of Media, Penna., for permission to file a brief questioning the right of Justice Hugo L. Black to sit on the bench.

South Carolina Vetoes Trailer Liquor Store

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22—The South Carolina State Tax Commission has put its foot down on the request for a license to operate a liquor store in a trailer. "Poor success may require a change to another town," the applicant wrote.

"I do not believe," Commissioner J. P. Derham answered, "that the commission will issue a license to operate a liquor store in a camp car. Your license, if you secure one, will confine you to operating at one particular point."

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Hand-Outs

By a Staff Artist

Civil Service: Need for Safeguards Stressed

(Continued from Page 1)

stallation of emergency agencies by three specific claims:

First, that the civil service commission was not prepared to give an examination.

Second, there were not enough applicants on the registration lists.

Third, the agency in question was to be temporary, so it had to be exempted from civil service.

Commission List Filled

Yet, as a matter of fact, when these excuses were being most glibly fed to the public, it was not necessary for the commission to give an examination; the registration lists were bulging with applicants ready to go to work and finally the commission was equipped under the present law to give examinations on a moment's notice and certify appointments for as short a period as 30 days.

Under heavy pressure, politicians are likely to explain their anti-civil service actions on the grounds that the existing civil service law is almost totally bad.

Improvement in civil service can undoubtedly be made, but all the evidence suggests that the politicians' attack on the law as an excuse for retaining government personnel under the spoilsman is frequently a subterfuge. Where there has been the will, a way has been found under the present law to work out some very progressive steps toward a modern career service.

Out in the Open

Only after the devices of promises, loopholes, exemptions, protestations of the law's inadequacy and special pleadings all fail and the showdown is at hand do politicians brave the open encounter and directly attack the principles of the merit system. Such a showdown occurred last session when some senators sought to dislodge the Ramspeck post office bill from the pigeon-hole of Senator McKellar's committee. Seeing the inner citadel of the empire of patronage seriously threatened, some senators forgot to give lip service to the merit system and spoke out for spoils.

One of the most cynical defenses of the spoils system was made at the last session of Congress in the following terms:

". . . I would like to know what is the matter with the so-called spoils system? . . . I say as does the gentleman from Mississippi, that I am better qualified to select a man to be postmaster in any of my towns than any member of the civil service commission." (Congressional Record, Aug. 18.)

The answer as to which is the better qualified to appoint the postmasters may be found in cold statistics. The Readers' Digest of December, 1936, stated in an article:

Shortsighted Arguments

"Of those in the postal service arrested for embezzlement in 1935, the appointive postmasters themselves, holding political jobs, represented one quarter of the culprits. There were but four arrests among the 35,000 rural carriers and only 107 out of the 49,000 city carriers (who are under the civil service law), yet out of less than 14,000 politically appointed postmasters there were 136 arrests."

One of the most shortsighted arguments consists of opposing the extension of civil service on the grounds that members of a certain party, appointed by politicians, will be blanketed into permanent jobs if the merit system is applied inclusively. It is admitted, however, that no great advance has ever been made in extending the merit system without giving one party or the other an advantage at the outset. Most important, however, is the fact that the public can insist upon a law that will so ably provide for promotions, discharges and retirement that the incompetent among the employees who were blanketed in can be weeded out.

Congressmen also present a group of arguments based on the deficiencies, fancied or real, of the present civil service machinery. They assert it is too static, that it makes men arrogant, that it gives incompetents life tenure of office, that the examinations are too academic and not practical enough. These arguments—many times sincere and honest—lose their force as Congress today receives the opportunity to pass measures that will root out all these abuses and establish the kind of career service Congressmen say that they want for the government.

Care Must Be Taken

This analysis of the manifold strategies that threaten the merit system discloses that the public must be vigilant and insist that the laws passed shall be free of jokers and exemptions. The public must also guard against political maneuvers that hinder the effective operation of a civil service law after it is passed. Civil service authorities agree that America will not achieve a first-class government service until politicians are entirely fenced off from the business of administration and returned to their rightful tasks of representing the people on policies. The final need is admittedly for a tradition of scrupulous honesty and efficiency in office—a tradition so established that no interference with a public servant will be tolerated.

The Need for Merit Grows

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Federal Government has extended its scope beyond anything that was imagined five years ago. For that reason, if for no other, the quality of government personnel must be improved far beyond its level of former days. In addition to the normal functions of government, the last five years have witnessed an expansion, indicated in part as follows:

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Government has assumed responsibility for the purchasing power of the millions of farmers in the nation. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has made the Government virtually a partner in insurance companies, banks, and such major enterprises as railroads.

The Social Security Administration, ultimately to be custodian of, perhaps, $40,000,000,000, controls a large part of the savings of 24,000,000 workers, the pensions of hundreds of thousands over 65 and the unemployment insurance of millions.

The National Labor Relations Board influences the economic interests of 45,000,000 wage earners. The Tennessee Valley Authority virtually controls the social and economic life of thousands in one of the greatest valley systems in the United States. Construction projects at Fort Peck, Bonneville and TVA not only determine the conditions of the rural life in their environs, but closely affect the $20,000,000,000 public utility investment of the nation. The Securities and Exchange Commission maintains daily control over the nation's great investment and speculative market.

The United States Maritime Commission controls the destiny of America's foreign trade. The Federal Communications Commission holds the reins on the radio, telegraphic and telephonic communications. The Federal Reserve Board establishes tighter controls over the money stream, checking or releasing its flow.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, with a capitalization of $300,000,000, guarantees the deposits in banks. The Robinson-Patman Law gives the Federal Trade Commission broad powers over the retail prices of the nation.

The passage of the Wagner Housing Law brings the Government into the field of shelter—slum clearance and rehousing. If the wage and hour bill is passed, the Government will virtually dictate the chief cost in national production.

To attempt all this with a mixture of civil service and spoils is obviously to jeopardize government.

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Georgia Pushes Reform to Halt Chain Gang March

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The Georgia "chain gang," notorious for its horrors, is on its way out.

If recommendations of the Prison Industries Reorganization Board are carried out—and indications are they will be—some 4000 felons and 3000 misdemeanants in the Georgia camps will get a new deal.

Determination of the State to reform its penal system is indicated by the fact a special session of the General Assembly has been called this month to deal with penal reorganization along with other pressing questions.

First Step Taken

The first step toward reorganization of the Georgia penal system was taken when a penitentiary was erected for the State by the Public Works Administration. With this institution as the hub of the system, the Prison Industries Reorganization Board at the request of Gov. E. D. Rivers has made recommendations, not only for establishment of certain state-use prison industries to aid in the rehabilitation of prisoners, but also for careful classifications of inmates, development of modern state-operated road camps, better housing, vocational training and improved methods of commitment and release.

When put into effect this program "will end the chain gang and place the Georgia penal system among the most progressive in the country," Dr. Louis N. Robinson, PIRA chairman, says.

Prison Program

Specifically, the report calls for:

1. Establishment of a new central penal board to co-ordinate various activities within the penal system.
2. Retention of the present prison commission as a parole board to pass on all cases in which prisoners are released before expiration of maximum sentences.
3. Revision and strengthening of present probation and parole laws and provision for a modern system of probation and parole work with a full-time staff chosen on a merit basis.
4. Placing of all prisoners under state control and no distribution to county camps.
5. Use of the new penitentiary at Reidsville, Ga., camps, farms and tubercular hospital, for specific types of prisoners.
6. Establishment of a receiving and classification unit at Reidsville for all felons.
7. Initiation of a vocational and educational training program. Development at Reidsville of state-use industries.
9. Construction of a new women's institution of the cottage type for all women committed in the State, regardless of length of service.

City Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

between Baltimore and Washington.

The commission's development plan is designed to bring order out of chaotic growth. In the absence of such a guide at present, agricultural values were found to be declining in soil-depleted areas, ugly structures are marring the appearance of inadequate highways and Chesapeake Bay waterfronts are being developed without regard for the general public.

Among the recommendations made by the commission are: Immediate construction of two new parkways between Washington and Baltimore and Washington and Annapolis. A coastal parkway is also urged from Annapolis to Solomon's Island, Md.

Regulation of suburban growth by sub-division control, zoning, building codes and provision of "greenbelts" or open spaces to prevent over development.

Conversion of Farms

Control to insure orderly conversion of farms to residences as needed for suburban growth and to provide adequate open space in the Piedmont section northwest of the Baltimore-Washington boulevard.

Purchase by state or federal agencies of an area up to 100,000 acres for purposes of forest management, recreation and wild life readjustment.

Immediate study of the feasibility of permanently preserving taxable semi-public open spaces through partial "futurization" of taxes with the aim of discouraging inappropriate use or too-early sub-division.

Acquisition for public use of a number of beaches along Chesapeake Bay, where 82 per cent of all frontage has been occupied for private use in the last 15 years.

For later construction, an express freeway, crossing Baltimore Harbor by a new bridge and by-passing Washington by a new bridge over the Potomac river at Fort Washington, Md.

Promotion of more facilities for rail commuting between Baltimore and Washington.

"The area in question," Mr. Wolman said, "is not a region in the sense of being a natural geographic unit such as the Tennessee Valley. It can be viewed as a logical unit for planning only because of the dominant influence of Baltimore and Washington on physical and economic relationships with intercity territory."

Justice Roberts Explains Hosiery Terms for Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Associate Justice James C. McReynolds of the Supreme Court craved some enlightenment about hosiery—and got it—from Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts.

During hearings on a patent infringement suit Nov. 19 involving stockings, Mr. Justice McReynolds, a bachelor, asked:

"What does full-fashioned mean?"

When a lawyer began a technical description of the machinery involved, Mr. Justice Roberts interrupted to say:

"It means that a stocking is made to fit the contours of the leg."

Destroyer Is Launched In Italy for Russia

LEGHORN, Italy, Nov. 22 (AP)—The 3000-ton destroyer Taschkent being built here for the Soviet Union, was launched yesterday without the crowd and ceremonies which usually mark such launchings in Italy.

The Italian flag waved from the stern, however, and a priest blessed the vessel as it slipped into the water. The keel was laid a year ago but official circles have been reluctant to discuss construction of the warship.

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Advancement for All Farmers Keynote of Grange Platform

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 22 (AP)—The National Grange announced today its 1938 "platform for agriculture," 12 planks based on conclusions reached at the organization's recent 71st annual meeting.

The preamble set forth that unity was the keynote of progress for agriculture and the country and for this reason the Grange sought advancement of all farmers, but recognized that certain groups, such as cotton, dairy, wheat and tobacco growers, had certain problems calling for specific action.

The Grange believes that farmers themselves in each group should determine the program best suited for their needs, the preamble said, and objects to any move that would deprive them of this right.

Equality of Opportunity

The platform:

1. The American farmer is entitled to equality of opportunity and to a fair share of the national income.

2. There must be no legislation enacted which would result in either immediate or eventual regimentation of the American farmer.

3. The American market should be restored to the American farmer to the limit of his ability to produce efficiently; there should be no curtailment of crop production that would place him at a disadvantage, and imports should be limited to those things which he cannot supply; agriculture should be given equal protection with labor and industry under the tariff and those reciprocal trade treaties which are harmful to the farmer should be repealed.

4. The soil conservation service should be continued to help the farmer improve his land and diversify his crops, but it must not be used as a means to production control.

5. For those crops of which there are exportable surpluses, and for which marketing agreements are undertaken, the program should be adopted only after a vote of farmers affected and complete control should remain in their hands. Reasonable commodity loans, based on warehouse receipts, should be made available to assist orderly marketing.

6. The family-sized farm should be protected, in soil conservation benefits and taxation, on the same principle that provides basic exemptions for small incomes and bases taxation upon ability to pay.

7. Co-operation should be fostered among farmers and farm organizations as a means of solving their problems; co-operation to be successful should be based on sound business principles, one-member-one-vote, control by farmers themselves, and efficient management.

8. Make the extension service more helpful to agriculture by:

(a) Separating this tax-supported service and participation in its benefits from any farm organization.

(b) Relieving county agricultural agents of administrative burdens so they may devote all their time to the purpose for which the service was established.

(c) Provide ample funds for agricultural extension, education and research.

Farm Credit

9. Make the Farm Credit Administration of continuing benefit to farmers by:

(a) Creation of a bi-partisan board, with terms of members staggered, to administer farm credit.

(b) Revise interest rates where farm loan bonds have been refunded at lower rates.

(c) Provide farm credit at lowest rates consistent with sound business principles.

10. Balance the budget; insist upon economy and efficiency in local, state and federal government; eliminate and avoid duplication of public services; protect the taxpayer, and keep in mind that for everything asked of Government the taxpayer must pay the bill.

11. Foster co-operation and goodwill between government, labor, industry and agriculture; create confidence, so that recovery may go forward, the wheels of business may turn faster, more people may be employed and more consuming power created.

12. Encourage world peace by strict neutrality, avoiding entangling alliances of wars of aggression, provide armament adequate for defense, take profits out of war by conscripting wealth and industry as well as manpower.

Called Nation's Oldest Lighthouse

Virginia Beacon at Entrance to Chesapeake Bay
Authorized by Congress in 1790 in Its First Appropriation of Money

Chesapeake Bay Navigation Made Early Safety Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia claims the distinction of having the first lighthouse established by the United States government. Congress, in 1790, authorized the establishment of the beacon at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

Less than 20 years previously, execution was the penalty for the removal of buoys off Cape Henry, Va.

Continually modernizing its equipment, the Cape Henry lighthouse grew from an oil station to a giant electric beacon and, in 1929, the lighthouse service established there the first long distance finding station, using a radio beacon signal synchronized with a sound fog signal.

An old stone lighthouse now stands at the point on Cape Henry where the first Virginia settlers landed.

In 1798, a lighthouse was constructed at Cape Hatteras, N. C., to mark the dangerous Diamond Shoals. This was replaced in 1870 by a brick tower, at that time the tallest lighthouse in the United States.

In all, the Lighthouse Service maintains 25,107 aids to navigation, about 23 per cent of aids in the world. The Atlantic coast line, with its frequent bays and sounds, is longer than the Pacific coast or the Gulf coast. The service estimates the Atlantic coast at 3270 miles, the Gulf as 4097 and the Pacific coast as 2410 miles.

Does the United States Dare To Set Philippines Adrift?

(Continued from Page 1)

book. Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, co-author of the independence act, is quoted as saying:

"At the present moment there is no disposition at this end to alter the existing plan. The press dispatches from Manila do not indicate that President Quezon or any other responsible element in the islands intends to seek any modification, except possibly to hasten the date of complete independence.

"Advancement of the date from 1946 to any intervening year would probably be viewed with approval by the great majority of Americans, provided it could be done without great injustice to the Filipinos. But, obviously, any move in any direction looking toward amendment of the act will have to come from the Philippines. We regard the matter as finished business."

Committee's Instructions

The terms—contained in a Quezon-Sayre communiqué—under which the present preparatory committee was sent to Manila, specifically required the members to bear in mind in making their report President Quezon's suggestion that the date of independence be advanced to 1938 or 1939. It also instructed the members to plan for termination of preferential trade relations between the United States and the Islands "at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines a reasonable opportunity to adjust their national economy."

Under both points in this memorandum, change in the Tydings-McDuffie Act's "finished business" was contemplated.

Now, however, the question arises whether the Quezon-Sayre basis, in part aimed at accelerating independence, is still valid. Since the instructions were issued, the Sino-Japanese conflict has become acute. And State Department officials are re-examining the nation's relations with the Far East.

Does the United States want to hasten its plans for pulling out of the Philippines at a time like the present? Would a withdrawal in 1938 or 1939, as suggested by President Quezon, not be interpreted as another retreat in the face of Japan, and considerably alter the status of world politics? These questions are troubling the State Department.

The Isolationists

On Capitol Hill, one group answers clearly: "Withdraw with all speed." The isolationists—and their number has been greatly enlarged since current events have apparently produced a great demand from the country to "keep out of war"—believe that present events are an added reason for leaving the Philippines. Their view appears at present to be dominant in Congress.

But it seems definitely not to be the view of Administration experts. Many of them have leaned for some time toward the Dominion status thesis. Now they feel that to "scuttle and run" in the Philippines might be the last blow to American standing in the Orient, might upset a century's careful work, and have profound effects on the world balance.

Economically, this administration group also takes the view that the Philippines should have a long opportunity to adjust their economy to non-preferential relations. They feel, as a special Tariff Commission report indicated in 1936, that the present terms of the Tydings-McDuffie law entail great hardships for the insular economy. Numerous Philippine industries, they feel, would be ruined by imposition of the export taxes prescribed for 1940-41, and the knell for some of these exports would sound in the very first year. In the view of these experts economic weakening of the islands means putting them at the mercy of aggressive neighbors. And in the long run, they feel that the United States and world peace would suffer from such action.

Such views are shared by most impartial experts. In the hearings held by the special commission now returning to the United States, testimony taken both in San Francisco and Manila was almost wholly on the side of easing the economic terms of the Tydings-McDuffie law. Students of international relations likewise feel that to cut the islands adrift may have profoundly serious consequences.

These considerations have little effect on Congress. Much the same legislators who believe in severing political ties are equally intent upon forcing Philippine products to climb over the tariff wall into the United States, if they can make the steep ascent.

High Court Over-Rules Philippine Tribunal; Voids Bank Escheat Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The Supreme Court for the first time today over-ruled the new Supreme Court of the semi-autonomous Philippine Commonwealth. It held unconstitutional the Philippine Escheat Act, by which banks doing business in the islands were required to transfer to the Insular Treasurer certain "unclaimed balances" held by the banks in favor of any person unheard from for a period of 10 or more years.

That the Supreme Court of the United States is able to over-rule the insular court is a striking illustration of the fact that despite the degree of independence now enjoyed by the Philippine Commonwealth, certain definite limitations still apply. Among these are judicial review, and a veto by the American President over foreign affairs, tax and fiscal policies.

Philippine Outlay Soars With Last-Minute Bills

MANILA, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Philippine National Assembly adjourned yesterday after last-minute adoption of appropriation bills which boosted the total outlay of the Government for the next fiscal year to 88,400,000 pesos (approximately $44,200,000).

The Assembly voted 500,000 pesos for typhoon relief, 5,000,000 pesos to replace local Government tax losses resulting from abolition of the cedula tax; 5,000,000 pesos for school buildings in connection with the Commonwealth's "universal education" program; and 1,000,000 pesos for special aid to the city of Manila.

A resolution of thanks was voted to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, military adviser, for his aid in organizing the Philippine army, but the Assembly deleted a section which would have authorized and empowered President Quezon to retain General MacArthur as military adviser and to keep his name on the army roll for life.

Meanwhile, President Quezon proclaimed a state of emergency in seven islands hit by the typhoon.

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Revolt Plot Stirs France

PARIS, Nov. 22—International aspect of the French authorities' efforts to uncover the activities of the secret order known as "Cagoulards" (Hooded Ones) is beginning to cause serious concern in French Government circles.

Arrest of Jean Dominique de la Meuse, managing director of a big textile firm, who is alleged to have been in charge of providing stocks of arms and ammunition for a "plot," has given rise to a conviction that hidden stores of firearms were obtained from Germany and Italy.

Discovery last week of half a dozen important arms depots consisting of automatic rifles, a few machine guns and much ammunition, has raised furious controversy in the French press as to the real significance and origin of the conspiracy.

All that is certain is that a plan for an armed uprising on the pretext of resisting a potential red coup in France actually did exist. There is also some evidence that the affair reached its zenith last year, when there may have been question of attempting to overthrow the Blum Government by force. But these plans existed only in the heads of a relatively small number of extremists, formerly members of the Action Française and other dissolved "fascist" leagues in France, who had adopted name of Cagoulards.

The press of the left is frankly jubilant at the discoveries, declaring that this plot incriminates and discredits all the political right in France.

The right press, on the other hand, holds the affair is insignificant and that the Government knew all about it long ago but kept it carefully on ice to bring out at a convenient moment for political purposes. It asserts that the Government is using the plot to reinforce its political position and so enable it to rush the budget through Parliament. The Cagoulard plot has been linked with the mysterious movements of the Royalist pretender in Switzerland and the proclamation issued by the Duke of Guise that he proposes to "reconquer the throne of his fathers." The rightists, however, minimize the connection.

The general impression is that the most serious aspect of the affair is the international ramifications its is likely to have, as there is evidence, French police assert, that foreign powers must have aided the plotters to obtain their arms and ammunition.

French authorities, however, are aware of the delicacy of the problems this would raise, and are expected to preserve prudent discretion on this point.

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Duke of Guise, pretender to the throne of France, and in exile in Belgium, issued a manifesto today announcing that he had decided to "reconquer the throne of my fathers."

The duke's statement was in direct contrast to his last message to the nation when he declared in February, 1933, "dictatorship under a monarchy" was necessary.

The duke's son, the Count of Paris denied that his father's act had any connection with the Cagoulards, or "Hooded Ones." He insisted it was a mere coincidence that the manifesto was issued while the secret organization was being investigated.

Swiss police, however, thought differently. The Count had been expected to issue his father's statement last night at a meeting of Royalists at his villa at Versoix, near Geneva, but Swiss police banned the meeting and "invited" him to leave the country.

[A dispatch from Geneva reported that the Count had returned there unexpectedly today. Previously it had been reported he had left his villa, presumably to quit the country.]

Political observers viewed the Duke's chances of changing France into a monarchy as "practically zero." The Royalists throughout the country were believed to number less than 50,000.

Senate Version of Farm Bill Drafted

(Continued from Page 1)

retary of the treasury, in the tax revision campaign before the House ways and means committee, has been adopted. Neither the treasury nor the agriculture department has submitted a cut-and-dried administration bill. But the drive for the ever-normal granary and crop control has been in the making for months.

Reduced to simplest terms, the New Deal is trying to tailor the farmer's production of crops to the pattern of prospective consumer demand, under the formula of "balanced abundance." It seeks to reduce gluts and scarcities of crops by planned production. It seeks to persuade farmers to limit their staple crops by the inducement of federal subsidies, or by the compulsion of prohibitive taxes. As between voluntary and compulsory programs, it has adopted the attitude of "compulsion if necessary, but as voluntary as possible."

Big U. S. subsidies have been paid farmers under the soil conservation set-up which now authorizes expenditures up to $500,000,000 a year but of which actually only $440,000,000 was appropriated last year. The New Deal justifies these subsidies by the argument that goes straight back to the agrarian discontent of the '80's, and which helped Bryan unite the agricultural West and South under his banner, the theory once more advanced by Secretary Wallace that farmers suffer under the tariff, and that since the United States became a creditor country one-time foreign buyers, who previously took farm surpluses, no longer buy because they cannot sell.

In this connection, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, significantly reported yesterday that for the first time in all history American imports of "competitive" farm products exceeded exports, and by 18 per cent.

The AAA subsidies are termed the "farmers' tariff" in the defense Mr. Wallace makes of them, which links directly with the traditional contest between industrial East and agrarian South and West.

Now, however, comes the specific problem of getting the latest step in New Deal theories put into practice.

The New Deal was faced last session with fractious or rebellious farm committees in both Senate and House. Now, however, Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the former, and opponent of compulsory measures, has yielded so far as to introduce the new modified Pope-McGill bill which comes as near as anything to meeting the Wallace program; while the House committee which previously rejected compulsory proposals, is rapidly veering back, closer and closer, to the Senate proposals. In other words, Administration pressure is having effect.

It was a primary feature, however, of the Roosevelt-Wallace plan that the farm program should be self-financing. The new Senate bill, which is a complex of various control devices, subdivided to cover the five major crops of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice, and including the ever-normal granary scheme, does not specify where the new subsidies are to come from. Estimates place the new cost at $650,000,000 to $700,000,000 a year.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. WORL, 920kc, on Dec. 5, 12; Jan. 2, 9, 1938; also short-wave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (16.3mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26.

New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 19.2mc, on Dec. 19; Jan. 16, 1938.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Nov. 28; Dec. 12, 26; Jan. 9, 23, 1938.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 800kc, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 1938.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 28, Dec. 26, Jan. 23, 1938.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Nov. 28; Dec. 4, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

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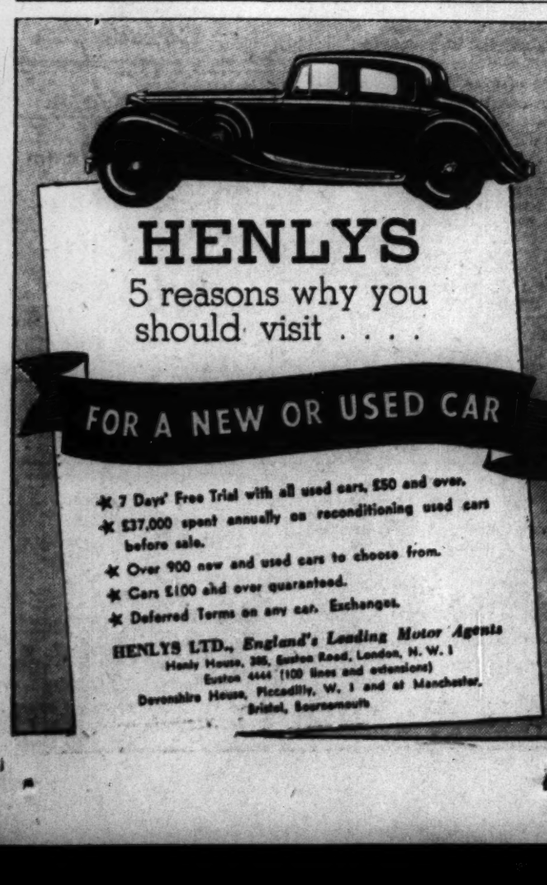

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Crimson Wins 'Big Three' Title for First Time Since 1915—Boston Leads League

Foley Fulfills Predictions Of Harvard Coach

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Make no mistake about it gentlemen, Frank Foley is a good football player."

That is the statement Dick Harlow, head coach of Harvard's varsity football team, made to the press during the season. That statement came forcibly to attention during the Harvard victory over Yale, 13 to 6, in the Stadium, Saturday afternoon.

The former Boston Latin School boy threw the pass to Don Daughters for the first touchdown and scored the second one on a sneak play around Yale's left end. His generalship might have been questioned at times, but it was good enough to bring Harvard its first victory over the Eli since 1933.

All the tedious drilling for detail that Coach Harlow has patiently gone through the past three seasons, brought desired results after many disappointments. The victory came as a justifiable reward and it was fully earned. Yale had the better record going into the game, but during the contest Harvard was the better team.

Although he fought for a losing cause, Clint Frank, Yale captain, was the hero of the day. Operating under a handicap of lameness and being a marked man whose every move was covered, he still managed to puncture the Harvard line for the Eli touchdown and make tackles all over the field to keep the Harvard score down.

It was the first victory for Harvard over both Princeton and Yale in the same season since 1915 when Eddie Mahan featured a Haughton team. It was the first victory of a Harvard team captained by a guard, Russ Allen, since 1908 when F. H. Burr led the first Harvard team under Haughton to beat a Yale team. And the triumph atoned for the Harvard defeat of 1931 when Yale won 3-0, after Harvard had entered the game undefeated and untied. Saturday Yale entered the game undefeated and had been tied only by Dartmouth, 9-9.

The Crimson season finished in a blaze of glory, pictured by red flares lighted by the students following the game. The defeat of Yale automatically gave Dartmouth, victor over Columbia Saturday, 27-0, the mythical "Ivy League" title. The triumph can be classed as an upset, but there were those who knew Harvard could be good enough to win.

This game should remain in the memory of the 57,000 spectators for years. It was thrilling from beginning to end, the result remained in question until the closing moments and there were features in abundance. It was complete for the casual spectator and football student alike. There were enough brilliant individual feats and strategical issues to satisfy all.

There will remain the questions of whether Yale did wisely in giving Harvard the ball so frequently through the booming punts of Dave Cowell; the faulty safety play and punting of Torbert Macdonald, sophomore Harvard back; the redeeming long runs of the same youngster and the shifting of the Yale line from five to seven and back. Harvard halted Frank most of the afternoon with a seven-man line.

Fast forward passes beyond the Yale backers-up and Macdonald and Foley's runs around the ends kept the Yale defense vulnerable. The first Harvard touchdown in the second period went 63 yards and the second in the fourth quarter went 80 yards. Yale's score at the start of the second half culminated an 88-yard march.

Harvard-Yale Statistics

	H.	Y.
First downs	14	8
Yards gained rushing	248	160
Yards lost rushing	10	9
Forward passes attempted	9	14
Forwards completed	3	3
Forwards, yards gained	55	43
Forwards intercepted	0	0
Punts, number	7	9
Punts, from scrimmage	187	365
Punts, average distance	26	40
Punts, yardage run back	16	37
Punts, own blocked	0	0
Penalties, number	2	10
Penalties, yards lost	10	50

Struck Strikes Out for 14-Yard Gain

By a Staff Photographer

Sample of the Hole the Harvard Spinner Makes

Vernon Struck, Harvard Fullback (33), Went Through the Eli Line for 14 Yards During First Touchdown March Which Ended With Daughters Tallying on a Pass From Foley. The Precision of the Harvard Blocking Is Shown Above, With Castle (32) and John (37), Yale Left Guard and Tackle, Respectively, Flat on the Ground. Struck Sped by Platt (55), Who Backed Up the Line, and Is About to Be Tackled by Colwell, With Hennberg (39) and Frank (14) Making Desperate Bids to Help. Macdonald (55), in Lower Right-Hand Corner, Carries Out Fake Pass From Struck on Spinner

College Football Results

Albion N. 19, Weber (JC) 0.
Arizona 9, Kansas 7.
Arkansas 0, Geo. Washington 0.
Army 47, St. John's (Md) 6.
Arnold 2, Bergen (JC) 0.
Auburn 0, Georgia 0.
Augustana 14, Carthage 6.

Baltimore C. C. 6, Baltimore P. I. 6
Baker 13, Bethany 0.
Baylor 27, Loyola (LA) 13.
Bethany 12, Fairmont T. 0.
Bluefield 13, Davis Elkins 6.
Boston 13, Boston C. 6.
Bradley Tech 27, James Millikin 0.
Brigham Young 19, Montana St. 0.
Brooklyn 27, N. Y. Aggies 0.
California 13, Stanford 0.
Carnegie Tech 0, Holy Cross 0.
Cent. Oklahoma T. 7, S. Eastern T. 0.
Centre 7, Southwestern 6.
Cheney T. 6, Bordenstown 0.
Colgate 7, Syracuse 6.
Colorado St. C. 6, Colorado C. 6.
Conn. State 76, Norwich 0.

Dartmouth 27, Columbia 0.
Denison 2, Oberlin 0.
De Paul 13, West Mich. S. T. 6.
Detroit 48, Creighton 7.
Detroit Tech 14, Perris Inst. 6.
Dickinson 20, Muhlenberg 12.
Drake 21, Coe 2.
Duke 20, N. C. State 7.

East Ky. T. 6, Louisville 6.
East Texas T. 20, Denton T. 0.

Fordham 6, St. Mary's (Cal.) 0.

Georgia Tech 12, Florida 6.
Gonzaga 3, Portland 3.
Greeley State 33, Colorado M. 6.

Hanover 6, Evansville 0.
Harvard 13, Yale 6.
Haverford 6, Susquehanna 6.
Heidelberg 6, Wittenberg 0.
Hofstra 32, Gallaudet 0.

Idaho 8, Montana 0.
Illinois 21, Chicago 0.
Illinois C. 32, McKendree 2.
Iowa State 13, Kansas State 0.
Iowa S. T. 13, Omaha 0.
Iowa Wes. 13, Simpson 0.

Kutztown T. 7, Millersville T. 6.

Lafayette 6, Lehigh 0.
Lebanon Valley 16, Juniata 0.
Le Moyne 28, Fisk 8.
Lincoln U. Penn. 8, A. & M. N. 0.
Lockhaven 70, Shippensburg T. 0.
Louisiana C. 13, Louisiana Tech 12.

Manhattan 13, Niagara 7.
Marietta 12, Ashland 0.
Marshall 7, Dayton 0.
Marquette 13, Duquesne 0.
Maryland 13, Georgetown 2.
McMurray 13, Abilene C. 7.
Michigan (B) 19, Alma 0.
Minnesota 13, Wisconsin 6.
Mississippi C. 12, Millsaps 0.
Missouri 7, Washington 0.
Montclair T. 16, Trenton T. 0.
Morningside 28, Wayne 0.
Morris Harvey 6, West Liberty 0.
Murray T. 7, West Ky. T. 7.

Nebraska 28, Iowa 0.
New Mexico 7, U. Regis 12.
N. Illinois T. 7, S. Illinois T. 0.
Normal 12, Elmhurst 6.
Notre Dame 7, Northwestern 0.

Occidental 13, Pomona 6.
Oglethorpe 16, Stetson 6.
Ohio State 21, Michigan 0.
Ohio 20, Ohio Wesleyan 6.
Oklahoma 18, Okla. Aggies 0.

Pittsburgh 28, Penn State 7.
Princeton 26, Navy 6.
Princeton (1st) 6, Rutgers (1st) 0.
Purdue 12, Indiana 7.
Randolph-Macon 6, Hampden-Sydney 0

Redlands 0, Whittier 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 13, Buffalo 12.
Rollins 20, Tampa 18.

San Diego St. 12, S. D. Navy 0.
San Jose St. 25, Arizona St. 6.
Shepherd 26, Wilson T. 0.
South Carolina 64, Presbyterian 0.
Southern Methodist 26, U. C. L. A. 13.
St. Anselm 26, Springfield 0.
St. Benedict's 13, Washburn 0.
St. Joseph 19, La Salle 0.
St. Leo 25, Tampa 0.
St. Louis 27, Grinnell 7.
St. Viator 26, Columbia C. 0.
St. Mary's (Tex.) 6, Loyola (NO) 6.
St. Vincent 18, Canisius 0.
Swarthmore 20, Drexel 12.
S. W. Texas T. 14, Sam Houston 6.

Tarkio 6, Nebraska Wes. 0.
Texas A. & I. 26, New Mexico 12.
Texas Christian 7, Rice 2.
Texas Mines 24, Sul Ross 20.
Texas Tech 7, Centenary 2.
The Citadel 46, Erskine 7.
Thiel 6, Grove City 0.
Transylvania 12, Georgetown C. 0.
Trinidad (JC) 7, Adams St. 0.
Tufts 7, Mass. State 0.
Tulane 33, Sewanee 7.

Upper Iowa 12, Luther 7.
Upsala 7, Moravian 0.

Villanova 33, Temple 0.

Washington 14, Oregon 0
Washington C. 16, Delaware 13.
Washington St. 7, Oregon State 0
Wayne 55, Hillsdale 0.
Waynesburg 6, Geneva 0.
Westchester 6, Penn M. C. 3.
W. Maryland 26, St. Mary's 0.
Western Reserve 20, John Carroll 0
Western St. 9, Idaho (SB) 6.
Western S. T. 7, Murray S. T. 7.
Wichita 13, Fort Hays S. T. 0.
Willamette 20, Whitman 6.
William & Mary 13, Naval Base 0.
Wooster 20, Wash. & Jeff. 0.

Xavier 6, Akron 0.

Stove League Chatter

Baseball echoes . . . Unless later developments bring them back, several familiar faces will be missing from the major league picture in 1938 . . . Kiki Cuyler of Cincinnati, Fred Schulte of Pittsburgh, Jesse Haines and Fred "Sheriff" Blake of the Cardinals, Watson Clark of the Dodgers, Rube Walberg and Al Thomas of the Red Sox, Goose Goslin and Jack Russell of the Tigers and "Sunny Jim" Bottomley of the Browns all have been handed unconditional releases . . . Also, Manager Frankie Frisch of the Cardinals has erased his name from the active playing list . . . Tony Lazzeri, who left the Yankees to become a member of the Chicago Cub organization, will probably see only occasional service at Wrigley Field.

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The granddaddy of this group is Haines, who spent 18 consecutive campaigns with the Cardinals . . . Broke into organized baseball with Dayton of the old Central League back in 1914, when many of the present-day stars were learning to walk . . . Jesse had trials with Detroit and Cincinnati previous to settling in St. Louis . . . He won 210 games and lost 158 for the Red Birds . . . Pitched in 16 games—only two of them complete—winning three and losing three this past season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Buster Mills, John Peacock and Bobby Doerr are already signed to 1938 Red Sox contracts . . . So are Alex Kampouris, Lee Grissom, Al Hollingsworth, Bill Myers and Ray Davis with Cincinnati . . . It is suggested that Leo Durocher will be the next manager at Brooklyn . . . Edward Cole, whom the Indians selected in the recent draft from St. Paul, answered to the name of Edward Kisloski before entering professional ball . . . He made the change at the suggestion of a sports writer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Stripp's baseball school, conducted each year at Orlando, Fla., during January and February, turned over 23 players to organized clubs last spring . . . Van Mungo, Joe Tinker and Babe Phelps are on Stripp's teaching staff . . . Elden Auker, the Detroit submarine hurler, won three and dropped none in competition with the Yankees in '37 . . . Monte Stratton, White Sox, took six out of six from the Browns . . . Yankee Charley Ruffing chalked up five straight against Cleveland.

♪ ♪ ♪

As usual, critics are predicting a record trading campaign at the annual December meetings, scheduled this year for Chicago . . . Convinced that Florida tourists no longer support the Grapefruit League, Connie Mack will take his Athletics to Lake Charles, La., for spring training . . . The A's lost approximately $20,000 during each of their last two swings through the grapefruit belt . . . Mack will tour a long list of small towns in Texas, Louisiana and the southeastern states at the conclusion of conditioning activities at Lake Charles.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Frank Foley, Harvard, passed to Daughters for first touchdown and scored second on 16-yard run in triumph over Yale.

Cecil Isbell, Purdue, tossed 35-yard pass for first score and tallied second touchdown against Indiana on 10-yard romp.

Dave O'Brien, Texas Christian, shot 41-yard pass to put ball on one-yard line, hit center for touchdown and kicked point to beat Rice.

Sam Chapman, California, led drive for first touchdown and scored second in victory over Stanford.

Bob Hinchman, Princeton, sparked upset win over Navy with first touchdown pass and brilliant aerials which set up second six-pointer.

Andy Stopper, Villanova, threw two touchdown passes and caught another in rout of Temple.

Whit Jaeger, Colgate, led Red Raiders' second-period scoring drive and tallied game's only touchdown in defeat of Syracuse.

Charles Sweeney, Notre Dame, blocked Northwestern punt, recovered ball and raced to contest's lone touchdown, and also played brilliant defensive game at end.

Jim Miller, Ohio State, passed and ran to lead Scarlet's first touchdown drive, then scored second on fine catch of forward pass.

Bill Patterson, Baylor, threw three touchdown passes as Bears downed Loyola of Los Angeles.

Merle Miller, Washington, ran 67 yards for one touchdown and plunged through line for another as Huskies prevailed over Oregon.

Honey Hackney, Duke, tallied two touchdowns and kicked single conversion in win over North Carolina State.

New England Soccer

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22 (AP)—Results of yesterday's games in the New England division of the American Soccer League and standings of the teams:

Providence 4, Springfield 1.
Thornton 4, Worcester Scans 0.
Lusitano S. C. 1, Moores (Westerly) 1.
Lucy Recs-Swedish Americans, postponed (snow).

Standings of the Teams

	W	L	D	Goals For	Agst	Pts	P.C.
Providence	6	1	1	20	7	13	.821
Lucy Recs	5	2	1	26	11	11	.688
Thornton	5	2	3	20	14	13	.667
Swedish Amer.	4	3	1	11	9	9	.643
Boston Celts	3	2	3	15	10	9	.571
Lusitano S. C.	3	3	4	13	19	8	.444
Moores	2	4	3	23	23	7	.389
Pawtucket	1	3	1	9	13	3	.300
Scandinavians	1	5	0	9	19	4	.250
Springfield	1	6	1	10	25	3	.167

Hoppe Defends Cue Title

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Challenger Jake Schaefer saved his best efforts of the match for the last day, but it wasn't enough to win as Willie Hoppe successfully defended his 18.1 balkline billiards crown Saturday night by outscoring the Chicago cue artist 3000 to 2567, in their 3000-point, 12-block challenge match. The challenger, with a high run of 137, won the afternoon's eleventh block, 596 to 137, whittling 348 points off the champion's lead before Hoppe was able to run out the block with a cluster of 42 in the twenty-first inning. The night block found Schafer still shooting flawlessly, while Hoppe fiddled shots. Schafer scored 335 points before Hoppe completed his quota of 250 in the nineteenth frame to end the match. Schafer had a high run of 73 and Hoppe 69 for the final block.

Terrier Sextet Looms as Best In Many Years

Football over for another year, Boston University turns its athletic interests to hockey and basketball.

Hopes are high for the greatest ice and court season in the history of the college. Dr. Wayland Vaughn, Terrier hockey coach, is already working with his squad — a squad which includes a veteran team and several stars from last year's brilliant freshman team available.

One of the real causes for joy is the return of Al Carvelli, flashy sophomore star two years ago. During the season of 1935-36, Carvelli teamed with Gerry Desrosiers and Albie Woodward to form one of the outstanding sophomore lines in eastern college ranks.

Last winter with Carvelli out of college and Woodward on probation the first semester, Desrosiers had to carry on alone. With his two running mates back this season, the Boston University co-captain, who was one of the top-ranking college stars in the country last winter, should have the finest season of his career.

Woodward, Carvelli, and Desrosiers will be the first line, but just who will make up the second trio has not as yet been determined. The chances are that Joe O'Sullivan, a veteran of last year, will take care of the left wing, and the other positions are open to such boys as Clifton McCaleb, Fred Kelliher, Carl Engberg, Bill Hauser, Dick Dow, Joe Hogerty and John Herrick.

On defense, Coach Vaughn has Co-Captain George "Red" Hoar and Carleton "Chubby" Chandler, his regulars, both available. He also has Veto Neviackas, who was first reserve last season, and Earle Crompton, a promising defenseman who was forced to give up hockey last year. In addition, Ed Richardson, former all-scholastic center from Medford and star on the B. U. freshman team last year, will probably be used on defense.

Bobby Colburn will be in the net. Toward the latter part of last season he displayed more than average ability as a net-minder and with additional experience should fill this position adequately.

The only men lost from last year's six are Capt. Russ Lynch who centered the second line, and Harry Cleverly, a wing.

Campbell Wins

Robert Campbell of the Norfolk Y. M. A. ran through snow and mud yesterday to win the annual New England 10,000-meter cross-country championship at Franklin Park by a 30-second margin. Campbell led all the way over the course of approximately six and a quarter miles, beating Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., and Andrew (Hank) Zamparelli of Boston, last year's winner, who finished in that order. A field of 40 competed. The Norfolk runners easily captured the team prize with 24 points to the United Shoe Machinery A. A.'s 56, North Medford's 65, Bradford Club's 83 and Newton Y. M. C. A.'s 97.

Zuppke Too Busy

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Robert C. Zuppke, University of Illinois football coach, who is an artist on the side, was too busy today with "spinners" and "double wing backs" to come to New York for a show of his paintings. Twenty-five landscapes painted during vacations went on display in a gallery here. His favorite subjects: forests, deserts, fountains and the open sea.

Fumble Problem Is Tackled By U.S. Inventors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—American inventors, who have turned out everything for football players from zippered shoes to silken pants, have even tackled the problem of the fumble.

A tour through the United States Patent Office discloses: :

A dynamically balanced football.

An anti-skid sheath to be slipped over the pigskin.

A ball with roughened ends to make life more secure for the harassed pitcher of forward passes.

A ball with a finger-hole like a bowling ball.

The dynamically balanced product is the work of Albert McGall of Orange, N. J. The valve is in the end of the ball instead of the side.

The anti-skid sheath—a neat-looking affair that slips over a wet ball—was invented by Milton Gallinant of Ridgefield, N. J.

The ball with the roughened ends comes from John E. Maynard of Plymouth, N. H. He said in his application for a patent that it would open up the passing game by giving the passer a better grip.

From Australia comes a pigskin which the butter-fingered back can stick his thumb in, but the inventor kicked his idea across the ocean back in 1907 and it doesn't seem to have made much impression on American coaches.

Navy Harriers Home First

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Capturing both team and individual honors, United States Naval Academy harriers won a quadrangular meet with United States Military Academy, New York University and Columbia over a five-mile course here Saturday. Cecil Bolan, Navy captain, finished in 27m. 01.8s., forty yards ahead of Harold Hansen, of Columbia, second to cross the line. Hansen was followed in order by Bob Schellman of Army, Dudley Adams of Navy and John Wilson of Columbia. Navy beat Army in the team scoring 28 points to 64. New York University was third with 70 and Columbia fourth with 73.

Germany Wins Over Sweden

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (AP)—Germany defeated Sweden, 5 to 0, in an international soccer match yesterday. The German team led, 2 to 0, at half time.

B. U. Finishes Football Season With Upset Win

Boston University and Tufts wound up their 1937 football season with whirlwind finishes last Saturday by gaining victories over Boston College and Massachusetts State. The Terriers upset a floundering Eagle eleven, 13 to 6, while the Jumbos downed the stubborn Staters, 7 to 0, at Amherst.

While Harvard's 13-to-6 victory over heretofore undefeated Yale was the standout game locally, the Boston University-Boston College tussle was one of the best seen on Fenway Park turf in years.

For many years the Terriers have tried for a triumph over Boston College. Last year B. U. came close by holding the Eagles to a scoreless tie, but prior to then the B. C. eleven has always been able to coast through with an eye pointed toward the following week when Holy Cross was the main objective.

This year Coach Gil Dobie of the Eagles realized he was going to have his hands full with Boston University. As a result thoughts of the Holy Cross game were abandoned during last week's preparations for the Terriers, but as the score shows, those B. U. boys were just too good.

The statistics show that B. C. outgained, outkicked, and had more first downs than the Terriers. The reason for this is that after B. U. got out in front 13 to 0, they chose to play conservative football the remainder of the game.

B. U. scored all of its points in the first half while B. C.'s lone touchdown came in the third period after a sustained drive from their 30-yard line. While the Eagles made other threats the fighting Terriers were able to check the advances before they became too dangerous.

The Terriers started off by making two rapid first downs with the crashing Gary Famiglietti, aided by Lou Blazynski and Solly Nechtem, carrying for good gains. Then with the ball on B. C.'s 35-yard line Nechtem faded back and heaved a pass which the speeding Blazynski snared on the goal line. All he had to do was fall over for the score. Nechtem booted the extra point.

The prettiest play of the afternoon came mid-way between the second quarter when B. U. added its second touchdown. B. C. was beginning to move toward the Terriers' goal on a series of successful forward passes. But they threw one too many. Famiglietti, who was a power on the defense all day, intercepted an Eagle pass and raced 59 yards for the score. Finding his path blocked by B. C. tacklers, Famiglietti cut sharply to his right, hesitated long enough for the B. U. blockers to take out Eagle tacklers and broke into the clear with only the safety man in his way. Just as the B. C. tackler crossed over to meet the flying B. U. fullback, Rolly Bernard, giant Terrier end, threw a block that cut down the last Eagle.

The B. U. line was outstanding all afternoon. It blocked hard and charged viciously. Felix Gintoff, B. C. forward-passer, was held in check as was the Eagles' off-tackle play. Pat Hanley is to be congratulated for the good work he has done in coaching a great B. U. eleven.

Tufts was impressive in its victory over Mass. State. Coach Lew Manly expressed satisfaction with the showing his team made and paid tribute to the work of Lou Abdu, who scored the touchdown, Capt. Harold Zimman, eand Bennie Collier. The Jumbos lose only three men by graduation and next year should field a strong eleven.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dennie Shute won P. G. A. golf championship, defeating Jimmy Thomson in final.

Three Years Ago

Cubs obtained Larry French and Fred Lindstrom from Pirates in exchange for Babe Herman, Guy Bush and Jim Weaver.

Five Years Ago

Amateur Athletic Union voted to use metric system in track and field sports instead of yardage.

Giants-Bear Playoff Looms In Pro League

National Professional Football League
Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Agst.
New York	8	2	1	101	47
Washington	6	3	0	133	100
Pittsburgh	4	7	0	122	149
Brooklyn	3	7	0	69	161
Philadelphia	2	8	1	86	177
Western Division					
Chicago Bears	8	1	1	131	65
Green Bay	7	3	3	214	108
Detroit	7	3	0	180	92
Chicago Cardinals	5	4	1	107	122
Cleveland	1	9	0	68	192

Results Nov. 21

New York 16, Green Bay 0.
Detroit 16, Chicago Cardinals 7.
Brooklyn 23, Pittsburgh 0.
Washington 16, Cleveland 7.

Games Thursday, Nov. 25

New York at Brooklyn.
Chicago Bears at Detroit.

Games Sunday, Nov. 28

Green Bay at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago Bears.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—A lot of things can happen before the National Professional Football League season ends, but the chances are good that the New York Giants and Chicago Bears will battle it out for the 1937 championship.

The Giants and Bears last met for the title in 1934. On that occasion the Giants won out by donning basketball shoes in the second half and scampering to victory on a slippery field. Yesterday the Giants went out of their way to help Chicago get a chance for revenge by practically eliminating Green Bay from title consideration.

New York, with a 10-to-0 victory over the Packers, handed Green Bay its third defeat. Chicago's Bears now lead the western section with six victories, one tie and one defeat, and are heavy favorites to clinch the right to meet the winner of the eastern title for the championship. New York has won six games, lost two and tied one, and the runner-up, Washington, probably will have hard going against the packers next Sunday.

Tillie Manton place-kicked a field goal for the Giants in the second period and the three points ultimately proved enough to send the packers home in defeat. A pass, Ed Danowski to Buster Poole, was good for a touchdown in the third period.

Washington clung to its title hopes by defeating the hapless Cleveland Rams, 16 to 7. Washington scored a touchdown in the first period, but failed to convert and saw the Rams go ahead on Goddard's touchdown in the second stanza. Then Riley Smith scored a field goal and a touchdown in the third period to clinch victory for the Redskins.

Detroit registered a 16-to-7 triumph over the Chicago Cardinals, with Ed Klewicki scoring a touchdown after recovering a Cardinal fumble and Bill Shepherd tallying on a pass interception. The victory left Detroit tied with Green Bay for second place, in the western section.

With Ace Parker providing the punch, Brooklyn's Dodgers whipped the Pittsburgh Pirates, 23 to 0, scoring all points in the last half. Brooklyn was held to nine first downs as compared to 13 for the Pirates, but the Dodgers presented a brilliant defense when the Pittsburgh eleven had chances to score.

Thirteen Teams Survive to Date

By the Associated Press

A hardy little band of 13 football teams, surviving one of the most upsetting week ends of the season, remained on the diminishing list of undefeated and untied elevens throughout the country today.

Seven of these, headed by Cornell College of Iowa with nine victories, had completed perfect seasons. The others, namely Hardin-Simmons, Alabama, Arkansas State Teachers, Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Teachers, Colorado, and Santa Clara still had one or more battles ahead.

Two were cut from the unbeaten ranks over the week end. Montana was the victim of an upset by Idaho, and Warrensburg Teachers of Missouri went down before another undefeated, untied outfit, Cape Girardeau Teachers.

Among the major outfits, the only combination with its season over was Lafayette, who regained the gridiron spotlight this year under Coach Hooks Mylin by whipping Lehigh 6-0 Saturday for its eighth straight victory to round out the campaign. Along with the Leopards, and Cornell of Iowa, others with completed campaigns were St. Ambrose of Iowa, Augustana of South Dakota, little Alfred of New York State, Upper Iowa and Gustavus Adolphus. Records of the undefeated and untied teams:

Team	Won	Points For	Agst
*Cornell (Iowa) College	9	139	38
Hardin-Simmons	8	240	25
*Augustana (S. D.)	8	231	45
Alabama	8	216	13
*St. Ambrose (Iowa)	8	179	12
*Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Tchrs.	8	148	6
*Lafayette	8	96	6
Arkansas State Teachers	7	303	35
Colorado	7	214	19
*Alfred	7	168	31
Santa Clara	7	130	9
*Upper Iowa	6	122	27
*Gustavus Adolphus	6	120	31

*Completed season.

Bruins Win Two Over Week End In Hockey Race

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	W	Tied	L	For	Agst	Pts
Boston	6	0	0	15	5	12
Rangers	3	1	2	13	9	7
Chicago	2	3	2	15	19	7
Detroit	1	1	4	7	15	3

Canadian Division

	W	Tied	L	For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	3	3	1	31	20	9
Americans	2	0	3	5	9	4
Canadiens	1	2	2	13	13	4
Montreal	1	1	4	6	14	3

Results Nov. 20

Rangers 3, Montreal 0.
Boston 3, Toronto 2.

Results Nov. 21

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Rangers 3, Montreal 3.
Toronto 5, Detroit 0.

By the Associated Press

The secret, if any, of the remarkable success the Boston Bruins have been enjoying at the start of the National Hockey League season seems to be that they're hitting on all six—or all 16. Every man on the squad is doing his full share to continue the winning streak, which was extended to six-straight games over the past week-end.

The vastly improved defense, led by Eddie Shore, limited Boston's opponents to four goals in as many games last week. The Bruins blanked the Montreal Maroons 1-0 Tuesday; they whipped the New York Americans 2-1 Thursday. Then, with the younger forwards doing the sharp-shooting, they conquered Toronto 3-2 Saturday and Chicago 2-1 Sunday.

Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart, a pair of youngsters, who combined for one tally against the Leafs, leaders of the international division, did all the scoring before 15,500 Chicago fans last night. Schmidt netted the first goal; Dumart made the second less than two minutes later, each drawing an assist. Glenn Brydson made the Black Hawk tally in the same period.

The New York Rangers took over second place in the American division, five points behind Boston, by chalking up a victory and a tie in a double week-end bill with the Montreal Maroons. The Rangers won 3-0 at Montreal Saturday and rallied in the closing minutes to gain a 3-3 tie Sunday.

Toronto, despite the loss to Boston and an earlier 6-6 draw with the Montreal Canadiens, also gained a five point lead in its division. The Maple Leafs came through last night with a 5-0 decision over the crippled and hapless Detroit Red Wings, the Stanley Cup champions. That gave them nine points while the Canadiens and the New York Americans who lost both their games last week, have four each.

American Professional Football League

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Los Angeles	7	0	0	192	60
Rochester	3	3	1	94	115
New York	2	2	1	57	85
Cincinnati	2	3	2	102	89
Boston	2	5	0	76	89
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	7	60

International-Canadian Hockey Standing

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst	Pts
Springfield	3	2	0	10	3	6
Providence	2	1	2	7	8	6
New Haven	1	3	3	14	12	5
Philadelphia	2	0	3	10	10	4
Western Division						
Syracuse	3	2	0	17	11	6
Pittsburgh	2	0	3	9	17	4
Cleveland	1	2	3	10	16	4

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Films in Classroom Finding Place After Slow Beginning

Saving Our Schools
Forty-third of 52 Articles

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In recent years education has emerged from the self-contained era of the copybook and blackboard, when the school stood aloof and kept its students in a kind of dream world of its own making, and has entered into a period in which educators endeavor to take the children to the world, to visit museums, factories, docks and city halls. And now is being added a new phase, the day of the motion picture by means of which the child can sit at his desk and have the activities of everyday existence brought to him.

The last evolution has been comparatively slow in coming, in that the commercial use of motion pictures has far out-run their educational use. There have been four reason for this. One is the fact that at first films were denoted "a visual aid to education." That is they were put in the classification of "frills and furbelows," something to be had by rich school districts but not a necessary factor, an integral part of the minimum education afforded in poorer sections.

Second, there has been a dearth of films which competent educational authorities regard as of genuine pedagogical value. Of many of these so-called "educational films" the criticism might be justly offered that in comparison with commercial films they lack color and interest.

Lack of Equipment

Coupled with this is a third deterrent factor, the lack of equipment in schoolhouses. Of the 100,000 schoolhouses in America wired with electric current, not more than 10,000 have motion picture projectors, less than 1000 of these are equipped with sound, and all of these take 16mm. film, whereas the commercial offerings which could be re-run or edited into shorts for classroom use are 35mm.

Fourth, there is the fact that teachers have not been trained to make use of visual education and many of them have feared that the motion picture and the film might supersede their services and have therefore been reluctant to help toward their success.

Each of these obstacles is being overcome to an extent at present. Educators are beginning to see the value and importance of films. Commercial producers are responding to a demand for films which are essentially educational in character without losing their dramatic appeal. The fact that films are being recognized as an integral part of education is leading more schoolboards to buy equipment, and producers have gone into their vaults to bring out pictures with educational value which are now being put into shape for cutting down to the 16mm. size. And everyone is recognizing that no matter how great the contribution of films and radio to education, the teacher will always be a necessary adjunct to every classroom. So educators are losing their reluctance and re-training themselves to make the best use of visual and audible education factors.

Film Companies Help

The big advance at present is taking place in two directions. A committee headed by Dr. Mark A. May of Yale University and including prominent educators has appealed to the motion picture industry for shorts made primarily for the commercial theater but also suitable for the schoolroom. The industry has responded by opening its storerooms to the committee, providing a reviewing theater, and contributing $50,000 to carry forward the experiment.

Some 2000 films have been reviewed and 1000 selected for cataloguing. The reviewing committee has been composed entirely of persons in contact with schoolroom procedure, who have in each instance answered for themselves the question, "If this picture were available would I use it in my own classroom before my own students?"

Human Relations Movies

The films fall into the following classifications: art education, elementary education, biological science and nature study, physical education, social studies, geographic and geologic sciences, music education, and human relations.

The second line of advance deals with the pictures classified under the topic of human relations, for here a technique has been developed different from that of the other panels. Under a grant of $75,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation this work has been done by the Progressive Education Association with Dr. Alice V. Keliher as chairman.

Seventeen teachers from various cities have been brought to New York City, teachers from urban, rural, metropolitan, public and private schools, day and night schools, schools in rich residential districts and schools in congested slum areas. These teachers have seen the films selected by the Commission on Human Relations for experimental purposes, expressed their views as to their adaptability, and actually experimented by using them with groups of children.

The teachers and the pictures have gone to exclusive schools and to slum schools so that the instructors might have the widest possible opportunity to observe their effect upon the children. After each picture there has been discussion. Sometimes the boys and girls themselves have taken the initiative, and sometimes the teachers have started the ball rolling. The talk may run unchecked or the teachers may interpose a point of view. Transcripts of all discussions have been made available to each of the 17 teachers and then the group has analyzed discussion techniques to see which obtains the best results.

Discussion Ranges Wide

The discussions have ranged all the way from studies of the individual reactions of characters in the films based on the personal relationships and environment of the observers to an attempt to analyze deep social problems affecting the family, the community, and the nation.

Although the work of the Commission on Human Relations is being carried on in a different fashion under the auspices of Dr. May's committee, which aims at the ultimate introduction of films in the classroom to augment the regular curriculum and to orient pupils in the study of human relations, esthetic appreciation, social heritage, the changing world, physical science, vocational fitness and physical education.

Thus a wide new area of usefulness is being developed, the only neglected avenue being the educational newsreel, which if it could be put on a regular weekly or twice-a-week basis would be of inestimable value.

With the major producers interested in the undertaking watching carefully its effects, and measuring its results, it is possible that educational films will bring about some modifications or new features in the entertainment programs of theaters.

For it is conceivable that not only the children but the general adult public would be interested in historical pictures and films with citizenship implications. A series, for instance, on the steps by which Americans have gained their rights would be useful in the classrooms and should have a generous reception from the public.

There have been definite steps toward the present activity, steps which did not seem so definite at the time but which in the light of present events show more interest both on the part of educators and producers than the public may realize.

Back in 1922 Will Hays, representing the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America appeared before the National Education Association and told the teachers to ask what they would, the industry was ready to co-operate.

Study Made in Chicago

An immediate result was a study made in Chicago in which the educators showed an appreciation for the possible use of films, which was admirable in itself but unfortunately established the term "a visual aid to education." Then in 1925 a major producer announced that he had a few millions to spend on educational films and that the money would be well spent because with the films fewer teachers would be needed. And the second obstacle to the advance was set up.

However other producers seized the idea and some 50 companies quickly mushroomed into existence with the avowed purpose of making educational films. Some good work was done. There were the Yale Chronicles of American History by the Yale Press for instance but still no marked advance in the whole field.

So after conferences in the industry, George Eastman was approached. He contributed $1,000,000 and the Eastman Teaching Films were started with Thomas E. Finegan in charge. Again some of the work was excellent but children wanted to see people on the screen and, accustomed by now to the entertainment theater, they turned away their heads and said, "These are not motion pictures."

By 1929 sound was added to the screen. There was another survey of the field by educators.

Further advance was made when Electrical Research Products, Inc., or ERPI, began to make high grade educational films, its further great contribution being an analysis of the stable elements of education to which films could be linked with an assurance of carrying forward into the future.

Religious Education

At a public relations conference of the motion picture industry attended by laymen and educators in 1929 it was suggested that a committee be appointed to look into the use of films in religious and character education. The industry welcomed the suggestion and Dr. Howard M. LeSourd, now at Boston University, accepted the chairmanship.

After two years of study and experimentation a plan was evolved to cut from full-length feature films one or two reels dealing with some character trait which would provide discussion. Twenty films, called "Secrets of Success Series" were sent around the country where requested, and are still being widely shown.

In 1932 a committee appointed by the National Council of Teachers of English began to experiment with teaching photoplay appreciation in the schools. More than 300 high schools in 100 cities with a total of 20,000 pupils were used as a proving ground. In each school two classes of equal age saw 10 or more feature pictures. In one class the teacher pointed out artistic values, the historical or literary background and the performance of individual players. It was easily seen that the class which had the instruction was the gainer and the council went to work to try to introduce similar classes in all schools. As an aid for the classes the council began to issue study guides for approved films. The entire project including the guides was taken over in 1934 by the department of secondary education of the National Education Association.

Many By-Products

Many interesting by-products have come out of these classes. An Indiana High School made models of many of the articles from "A Tale of Two Cities" and even got out a newspaper in French telling incidents of the period.

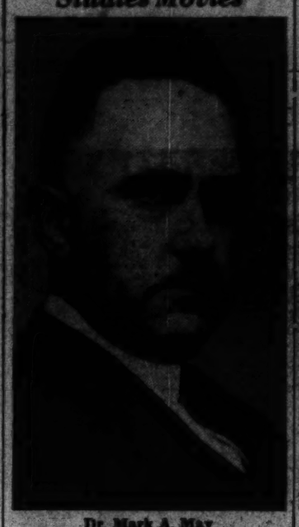
A junior group in New Jersey made a model of the stage setting of Elizabeth Barrett's room in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," and another class reproduced the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." Many classes made interesting excursions into allied reading, acted scenes from films, or actually went into the production business themselves, doing school reels or stories for screen use.

School libraries have taken part in the work and equipped shelves with their own displays or housed the exhibitions which have been sent out by the producers to show the research employed in certain films.

So it is that educators and producers are joining hands to bridge in one more way the gap between the school and everyday living, vitalizing education, and helping children to transfer their attention from the world of dolls and toys to the world of human beings, from the world of play to the world of work.

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page.

Studies Movies



Dr. Mark A. May
Yale Faculty Member Who Heads a Committee to Review Films for Educational Shorts.

Three Marks Set In London-to-Cape Round-Trip Flight

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Betty Kirby-Green and her pilot, Flying Officer A. E. Clouston, became coholders of three air records.

They landed at Croydon Airfield five days, 17 hours and 28 minutes from the time they left here.

Besides bettering Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison's record of seven days, 22 hours and 42 minutes for the round trip, they set one-way records in both directions. They flew to Cape Town in 45 hours and two minutes, beating Mrs. Mollison's time of three days, six hours and 26 minutes. Returning in 57 hours and 23 minutes, they topped H. L. Brooks' time of four days and 20 minutes.

Bombers Reach Saigon

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Nov. 22 (AP)—Four Farman bombers, forming a part of the French "imperial squadron" flying to the colonies from the motherland, arrived today at Hanoi, about 450 air miles from Saigon.

The planes left Tunis Nov. 11 and flew to Indo-China in easy stages by way of Damascus, Syria.

Italian Consulates In Russia to Close

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (AP)—Five Italian consulates in Russia will be closed Jan. 20 at the request of the Soviet Government, it was announced Nov. 20. This will bring to 13 the number of foreign consulates closed within a few months.

The Italian consulates to be abandoned after diplomatic negotiations are at Leningrad, Kiev, Tiflis, Novosibirsk and Batum, leaving only one Italian consular post at Odessa.

Teaching of Social Subjects Is Revised

As companion pieces to the "Saving Our Schools" series, now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, a group of articles presents important aspects of education, and its problems, in England and Canada. This is the second.

TORONTO, Ont.—Interest in the primary and secondary schools of Canada is increasing. A decade of readjustment, in which educational values, methods and curricula were subjected to searching examination, has come to an end, and educationists gather to study their problems, hear reports of progress and make plans.

The trend was never more evident than it was at the meeting of the Canadian Teachers Federation here, when delegates from the teaching staffs of public and high schools from every province of the Dominion gathered.

In the wake of the new concept, study courses are being revised and new curricula are being introduced across the Dominion, the reports of the provincial federations revealed. Under the influence of the new idea, geography, for example, no longer is a study of a list of the names of lakes and rivers and exports of a nation, but is becoming closely and inescapably linked with the real lives of men and women—the men and women the students some day will be.

Research Bureau

Indicative of the forward-thinking attitude which the teachers brought to their own "parliament" was the proposal that an educational research bureau be established in Ottawa with branches in western cities. The plan received strong support, and the new executive of the federation was instructed to explore the possibility of financing such a project within the next year.

Throughout the discussions of the teachers the emphasis was on the human side of teaching. Linked with the proposal for an educational research bureau came the suggestion from Dr. M. E. Lazarte of the University of Alberta that a national council of social research, similar in form to the present National Research Council dealing with the physical sciences, be established. To this second proposal the teachers also gave their full support, and the opinion was expressed that the physical resources of a nation were of much great importance that a research council working for their improvement and preservation was long overdue. Another committee was named to place the plan before the Federal Government.

The new curricula, discussed by the teachers, replace the rigid, unimaginative programs of study which have done duty in Canadian schools for many years. They were designed to produce a uniform product and were based upon the assumption that all students were anxious to go to university. It has been shown that less than 9 per cent. in some provinces no more than 5 per cent. of students continue their studies after leaving high school.

Freedom of Method

The new courses take this into consideration, and in addition to making the program of study more elastic, more readily adapted to the needs of both the classicist and the students who want a vocational course, they are designed to give guidance and to awake responses in the students, that they may know early what they want to do. Greater emphasis is placed upon activity, and inclination to give teachers greater responsibility in the promotion of pupils, and to allow them more freedom of choice in the methods of presenting the course, and even in the choice of the course itself. Through the whole new system there runs the tendency to correlate the schoolroom work with the actual life of the students, and to show them that their school days are a time of preparation and an important period in the scheme of their living.

A survey of Canadian schools by provinces shows that new courses have been planned for almost every public and high school in the Dominion.

In British Columbia, a new course of studies for elementary and junior high schools went into operation in September, 1936, and the senior high school classes will be given a new program this fall. In Alberta, there are new courses in all three departments—elementary, intermediate and high schools. As in other parts of the Dominion, the revised program places emphasis on the study of English, social studies and physical education, which are compulsory in the high schools. A wide range of options has also been provided. Both in Alberta and British Columbia the radio has been used to bring courses to some schools.

Book Revision

Handicapped by lack of finances, Saskatchewan is working on the preparation of a new curriculum which has not yet been introduced.

In Manitoba, a committee has been appointed to investigate curricula. The Manitoba Department of Education has been reorganised with a superintendent of education to manage the academic matters of the Province, leaving the administrative work to the deputy minister.

Ontario will have a new program of studies in its elementary schools and in the first year of the secondary schools.

Quebec's Protestant schools introduced new courses in 1930 and 1933, in which academic and general courses were provided. The difference in options offered gave the students a wide range of study.

In New Brunswick, a curriculum and textbook committee of 11 officials and university representatives, and nine teachers, has been named to draw up curricula and arrange for books. The revision of the old books and the publication of new ones has kept pace with changes in all provinces. The texts now available for the students reflect the progresive tendency and assist the new courses in achieving their purpose.

Nova Scotia, one of the Dominion's most progressive provinces in educational matters, has new courses of study in its elementary and secondary schools. Radio and movies have been used.

At its closing session, the federation decded to ask the Canadan Broadcastng Corporaton to place on its networks educational programs for the use of schools from coast to coast.

Democracies Failed to Use Alternatives to Force

(Continued from Page 1)

mistakable blow to the prestige of the democratic powers. The democracies have placed their faith in consultation as a means of exerting pressure on an aggressor. They tried it when Japan invaded Manchuria in September, 1931. They tried it together with the imposition of limited sanctions, when Italy invaded Ethiopia in August, 1935, and they tried it when the Spanish conflict broke out in July, 1936.

Now they have tried it once more over the Japanese invasion of China. In each case consultation failed, while the war-maker and the treaty-breaker have been able to ignore claims of justice, morality and decency, even though backed by a great majority of the world powers. Whether it be within the League of Nations or outside of the League the result has been the same.

Questions Raised

Why has consultation thus far failed? Must it continue to fail? Are the democratic nations in fact impotent to restrain an aggressor nation? Must they remain impotent until an aggressor feels disposed to pour his troops into their territory?

These questions are being seriously raised throughout the democratic world.

Perhaps the most obvious comment that has been made upon them is that they assume that it is a matter of one extreme or the other—either allowing the aggressor to do as he pleases and refraining from all help to his victims or else entering upon a war to stop him. They assume that there is no intermediate ground for the exercise of the various forms of diplomatic or economic pressure which, backed by the immense moral weight that the great powers are able to command, should have a marked restraining influence on any nation that has clearly put itself in the wrong.

Each conference has been accompanied by these questions: "Are we prepared to fight?" "Are we prepared to back up by force any decisions that may be made?"

Whatever reply may be made to the questions, the aggressor nation assumes—as may be inferred from the actions of Japan in 1931 and 1937, from the action of Italy in 1935 and from the action of the various powers partaking in the Spanish contest—that it will be "No!" and acts accordingly. Japan coolly intimates to France that shipments of arms from French Indo-China to China had better stop, and France must perforce accept the warning.

Definite Reservations

Indecision and hesitation marked the very beginning of the Brussels conference. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had just told the House of Commons that Britain would "go as far as the United States, in full agreement with it—not rushing ahead and not being left behind," while President Roosevelt had categorically stated: "We are determined to keep out of war." The conference opened, in short, with British and American reservations far more definite than any action they might be prepared to take.

If the word "quarantine," used by President Roosevelt at Chicago implied a trade boycott or sanctions, nothing specific was said on the matter as the conference opened. Norman H. Davis, setting the keynote for the conference, was mainly concerned to have Japan co-operate in the discussions—and carried the note of determination no further. Secretary Eden warned that changes brought about by force would undermine civilization, but refrained from hinting how such force could be stopped.

With such lack of purpose and direction on the part of the conference, it was scarcely surprising that Italy's spokesman, as a supporter of Japan, without beating about the bush, simply said that "there can be no question of our taking any measures, directly or indirectly, coercive along the lines of those proposals which have been demanded by certain irresponsible elements (presumably a reference to President Roosevelt's Chicago speech of Oct. 5), nor of our talking about a more or less moral authority toward one or the other of the parties of the conflict."

As compared with the hesitation of the democratic statesmen, this abrupt pronouncement seemed full of determination. Thereafter the end of the conference in failure appeared to be generally expected.

Diplomatic Pressure

Pre-war statesmanship offers nothing comparable to the situation of an overwhelmingly potent bloc of powers being rendered impotent to attempt to bring any kind of diplomatic pressure to bear in restraint of a single ambitious power. On the other hand, it offers numerous instances of the application of restraint without any recourse to war.

Such intervention, for example, came about when 100 years ago British Foreign Secretary Palmerston decided to back the Liberal forces in the Spanish civil war of that time, and by the shrewd step of allying Britain with them brought about the end of the struggle. Again, in 1878 Germany's Bismarck and Britain's Salisbury, by mere diplomatic pressure, compelled Russia to abandon its move for a "big Bulgaria" under Russian influence; and in 1894 Germany, Russia and France by similar means procured Japan's disgorging of the Liaotung Peninsula in Manchuria, which it had forced China to cede.

More recently, in 1911, a warning speech by British Finance Minister Lloyd George prevented the threatened European explosion when Germany had sent her gunboat Panther to Agadir to threaten French Moroccan interests, while even the Nyon agreement last September for police patrol of the Mediterranean, showing palpable determination on the part of Britain and France produced an immediate end of the prolonged submarine menace.

By contrast, Britain's inability to decide what course to take in 1914 contributed largely to the outbreak of the World War, while the British Government's refusal to join in opposing Japan in Manchuria in 1931 lest it might lead to war, enabled Japan to begin its career of aggression in China. The British and French Governments' refusal to restrain Italian aggression in Ethiopia, lest Italy carry out threats of attack in the Mediterranean, allowed Rome to open a career of aggression, and led more or less directly to a situation in Spain that has threatened the peace of Europe for more than 12 months.

The public is gradually coming to a realization that in the present restless state of the world no move making for the security of democracy, or for assuring its predominating influence, will be completely free from risk. On the other hand, it has found the perils that inaction brings painfully evident. Consequently, the feeling is growing that if the democratic nations condemn themselves to inaction until a move of the required degree of safety can be found, their voice in world affairs will have been taken away from them by more determined and more ruthless nations.

Inevitably, the democracies are being forced to the conclusion that if their cause is sufficiently just and vital to them, they will have to further it with faith and determination, facing the risks as they present themselves, and at least showing an awareness of the influence that their combined power enables them to exert. It is being realized that to publish to the world that there will be nothing more coercive than consultation frees the aggressor at the outset from any restraining effects that so imposing an array of disapproving powers should be expected to exert.

China Deeply Disappointed

(Continued from Page 1)

negative outcome of the conference with President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago and with Secretary of State Cordell Hull's later remarks in Canada.

Mediatory Offer Renewed

Although the exact text of the draft report is not yet known, this final document of the Nine-Power Conference is understood to contain little that even suggests the future possibility of any aid for China as the victim of Japanese aggression.

Its most positive portion is believed to consist of a provision whereby the Nine-Power Conference is not brought definitely to an end, but only suspends its session and may be reconvened at the request of two or more of the signatory powers.

The parley's previous offer to serve as mediator in the Sino-Japanese conflict if its good offices are desired later on is also maintained and the importance of upholding international law and order once more proclaimed.

The draft report is mainly the work of the American and British delegates who reached an agreement on a joint text early this morning. The document was then submitted to the other delegations and formally presented to the conference at a secret session late today. Meanwhile Dr. Koo's decision to refer it back to the Chinese Government has blasted any prospects that the meeting could be wound up tonight.

Dr. Koo today indicated that the Chinese would probably refer their request for aid back to the League Committee 23 on Far Eastern affairs, but said that there was no definie decision on this point as yet. The American delegation let it be known there is no question of Mr. Davis going to Geneva to take part in any capacity whatever in the work of this committee.

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Picnicking Across The Ferry

THERE is, today, a wide and serviceable bridge crossing the river at the place where the ferry used to ply. In five minutes it conducts more people from Berkshire to Buckinghamshire and vice versa than the ferry conducted in a whole long summer day of fifteen hours. The bridge also sees to it that motor-cars, trucks, and buses take themselves over that cool reach of the Thames in about twenty seconds. There is a practical excellence about that bridge which defies criticism from all save those demodé sentimentalists who remember old Tim and the ferry.

In those days the village by the riverside had not been stamped by the hasty, nervous authority of the week-end movement. It dawdled down one dusty, half-awake street to the boat-house and landing-stage. It was a flowery, lazy village—just the sort of place which you had to leave, if you wanted to do so by any other means than that lane by which you had approached it, in a sluggish punt propelled by one of the oldest, nicest, and laziest old men in the world.

There is no point in denying that a picnic was not a picnic unless it took place somewhere on the Buckinghamshire bank—that is to say, at a spot which had both to be reached and left by the ferry. That slow, sunny trip across the river was as necessary to the start of a picnic as was the slow, cool trip back necessary to its conclusion.

The ferry-punt was broad, paintless, and, save for a scrap of plush and horse-hair thin as a pancake thrown over the stern locker, devoid of cushions. The punt had a hot, drowsy, boatish smell which mingled with the cool reedy reek of the river to make for us a brew like the breezes of Ambrosia. We would clamber in, surrounded by baskets, Thermos flasks and paper bags, and, for a moment at least, sit in a row of mute excitement while Tim, the ferryman, picked up his pole.

"And no harum-scaring now," he would grumble, giving us the signal to scramble all over the huge, safe punt; to lie flat beneath its sides under the sun, hearing the cluck of water close to the ear; to trail an arm or foot in the stream; to stand, pretending to be figureheads, upon the very bows.

Tim had a workmanlike technique, which, if it differed from the elegant methods of orthodox Thames punting, at least got us there. Starting at the bows he would plunge his pole in, take it firmly in both hands and proceed to march, grunting, all the way to the stern. He reckoned that twenty such walks along his decks completed the journey. He may, indeed, have lacked finesse, but his course was straight as a die.

There was no village on the far bank—just the meadows coming to the steep, brown banks with their kingcups and water-rat holes. As Buckinghamshire drew nearer, the banks became actual and not pictorial. Rats plopped into the stream. Moor-hens fled like clockwork toys from the reeds. One could see the vivid dragon-flies, like darning needles, stitching the blue air above the grasses. Looking back was to see the village become a toy, the boat-house a match-box, the whole scene a model.

Ferry trips were over all too soon. The blunt bows of the punt nudged the gravelly bank, the path led on over the fields, there was the crunch of Tim's pole biting the stones of the shallows and his voice complaining, "Look alive there—think you 'ired me all afternoon for a penny?"

I think that the return journey was almost the nicer. I remember well those evenings, assembling on the bank, skin burned after hours in the sun, legs scratched, baskets emptied of buns and filled with wild-flowers. I remember the richness, the slack calm of those evenings with the river soft under the late sun, the swallows hawking low, the mayflies dancing in columns beneath the willows, the church belfry, maybe, loud with the ringers' practice. I remember cupping the hands, all together, shouting, "Aho-oy, aho-oy there—FE-E-E-RRY." And Tim, a puppet in the distance, shading his eyes, rising to his feet, muttering.

Slowly he came towards us in the evening light, our ferry, our Tim, our link with home, an envoy sent to fetch us from foreign fields grown shadowed. Quietly we sat in the punt, too sleepy to trail fingers, ape figure-heads. Cluckle of water, drips falling from the pole, a moor-hen croaking far downstream, drowsiness, the bump of boat on landing-stage, a start, an awakening—home again. And, as we turned down the lane, perhaps that hail from the far bank—"Ahoy there—FE-E-E-RRY." Clear, precise in the quiet of evening.

I suppose if children still stay, if picnics are still eaten around those parts, the bridge is most convenient. And yet—a picnic starting by a walk over a bridge! Unthinkable!

C. GORDON GLOVER

Cowbells

We come upon their far-off mellow sound
In autumn woodlands when the blown leaves press
Against blue walls of haze, as if we found
A friendly thing against the loneliness.
In upland pastures where the plovers go
Down hazy lanes of distance, and in hills
When gold fades with an afternoon, we know
An emptiness the sound of cowbells fills.

Warm patient bodies, smelling of the musk
In grasses where they browsed, now turn away
Down many trails and lanes, before the dusk,
To old barns sweet with sun and clover hay—
These sounds of cowbells! Through the years they range—
And reassure the heart beset by change.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DR. SYNTAX IN CONVERSATION: *A Group in Staffordshire Pottery Made About the Time of the Battle of Waterloo*

STAFFORDSHIRE has always been the main center of the pottery industry in England, and was not concerned entirely with the manufacture of useful articles for the table, such as plates and dishes. A great deal of its enterprise was devoted to the production of amusing ornaments for the mantelpiece, the best known of which are probably those dogs and cats of wonderful shape and coloring, which used to occupy the place of honor above the hearth in every cottage in country districts, when Victoria was on the throne.

Many models, however, were far more elaborate and required much greater skill to mould. Here is a particularly entertaining example of this kind of work—a group in shades of brown, black, green and pink—which seems to typify just that quality of good-humored easy social intercourse which we like to think was a characteristic of the beginning of the nineteenth century. To us, the smiling gentleman on the right is an unusually affable John Bull, a prosperous farmer with a hard felt hat shaped like half a "topper," seated beneath a bush in his garden with a genial clergyman.

There is nothing to prevent our interpreting this charming little scene on these lines if we wish, and some people actually do describe this group as the "Squire and Parson," and leave it at that. We can, however, go a good deal further, because this smiling cleric is found in other figures, both in porcelain and pottery, and he is quite definitely intended to represent not just any clergyman, but a particular literary character whose adventures had a great vogue towards the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

He is Dr. Syntax, whose "Tour in Search of the Picturesque," after running in serial form, was published as a book in 1812 and promptly became a best-seller. A second volume, "Dr. Syntax in Search of Consolation," appeared in 1820, and a third, "Dr. Syntax in Search of a Wife," in 1821—and these were followed by several imitations, the most convincing proof of his popularity. The books were illustrated by Thomas Rowlandson, and were written (in very poor couplets) by a forgotten worthy, William Combe, who, after an expensive education at Eton and Oxford, was by turns writer, cook, a private in the French army, and, later in life, a useful and respected journalist of the London "Times."

The poor Doctor is always getting into hot water during his travels. One quotation must suffice as an example of this curiosity of literature:

"A wicked bull no sooner view'd him,
Than loud he roared, and straight pursu'd him.
The Doctor finding danger near,
Flew swiftly on the wings of Fear,
And nimbly clambered up a tree,
That gave him full security;
But as he ran to save his bacon,
By hit and wig he was forsaken."

It's poor stuff, but it was entirely to the taste of the times, and the potters—always keen to find a new subject—discovered a ready market for figures of Dr. Syntax. The group illustrated is one of the most pleasing of them.

Crystal Flowers of the Antarctic

WE STEPPED over a wide crack, partly filled with snow, and scrambled over another fully two yards wide and filled with broken snow on which we stepped gingerly, and found ourselves in a buckled ice field with high walls of pressure all around us. Great spires stabbed upward, jagged against the sky, square and splintered blocks reared on the verge of falling into the crushed debris below. The floor of this basin was riven and torn, deep blue cracks leading down into darkness, and near some of them the surface rang hollow as though recently bridged. Along their edges we could see the frost flowers forming, fronds of rime thrusting out, ever building farther as they also helped to cover the great fissures. At the left was a monolith which must have weighed hundreds of tons, its sides cleaved sharp and smooth. What monstrous pressure to push up such a block of ice! It was cleft down the center, a gap which shone blue in the sunlight, that pure crystalline blue peculiar to snow ice. Leading down to the base of the high pinnacle ahead, that one we had seen as we rounded the cape, was a gentle slope ending in a pool of newly frozen ice, shining and green, looking almost like water against the white surface surrounding it. Arcund its sides was a little beach of ice crystals, frost flowers, their tiny spicules as delicate as thread-like glass, glittering in the sun. The surface of the pool was dotted with them, shapes of surpassing delicacy and beauty. Row on row, they ran across the pond, their forms in groups gradually changing into other groups of another distinct shape. It was like gazing at a bed of crystal flowers.

As we turned from this pool we climbed a steep slope. There was a crack at the top of it, and I could see that it was overhung a little. "Be careful." It sounded hollow as the Doctor stepped on the near edge and then down to the other side about two feet away. He laughed and pointed downward. We had stepped across a deep chasm which widened below and ran down. its sides shining blue, into the new ice at the level of the water. I had been wondering how deep the bay ice was to upheave these great masses, and the Doctor said, "Well, that's ten feet anyway above the water: you can guess how much it is below. Twenty more perhaps. . . . Now for the Greek Theater." This was the great pinnacle toward which we had been moving, about which he had told me earlier in the day, after visiting it with one of the pilots.

Across another wide crack filled with soft snow into which we had to slide. It seemed firm enough, but one never knows. I looked up from the path and stood in silent wonder at the greatest upheaval of ice I have ever seen. It rose almost straight upward, a sheer wall of broken blocks, for forty feet, one massive block capping the whole. The face of the ice glistened like celestite stone, a dead greenish white, and protuberances were rounded by pressure. It curved in an arc so that its appearance did resemble the rear of a Greek stage, the smooth slope of snow before it the pit where the spectators sit. The Doctor sat down before it and regarded it with an appreciative eye, its vast surface, the sharp lines of cleavage, the intricacy of form where block joined block in a cement of frozen rubble.—From "South of the Sun," by RUSSELL OWEN. (New York: John Day.)

November

With boisterous laughter that his reign is here
The cold north wind sweeps down with stinging blasts
And low to earth October's beauty casts.
Bare boughs in silhouette, all stark and sere,
Accentuate with gloom the landscape drear.
The hibernating furry folk, whose fasts
Are winter long, now sink in sleep that lasts
Till warmth of spring calls verdure to appear.

But at the hearthside there is magic lure,
A closeness and a coziness that brings
Home hearts in unison with faith that sings
Of happiness and trust and love secure.
Fitting that thankfulness should be expressed
When chill November proves how we are blessed.

DELLA ADAMS LEITNER

"Unto the hills"

MOVED by joyous gratitude for God's changeless love and protection, the Hebrew bard wrote in the one hundred and twenty-first Psalm (1, 2, 4): "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth. . . . Behold, he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." Holy Writ aboupds in such beautiful figures, for the Hebrews were a poetic people, and their literature is rich in imagery. But perhaps no more beautiful metaphor can be found in all literature than this one by which the Psalmist sought to convey the true idea of God's watchfulness and protecting care for His beloved creation.

The glow of scientific truth which Christian Science sheds upon the Scriptures brings to light the spiritual significance of simile and metaphor, and in this light the deep Scriptural truths are seen to be scientifically demonstrable in all ages. Thus on pages 511 and 586 respectively of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read these enlightening statements: "Spiritually interpreted, rocks and mountains stand for solid and grand ideas." "EYES. Spiritual discernment,—not material but mental." Through Mrs. Eddy's enlightened spiritual vision we learn that the hills toward which the Psalmist looked for succor in time of need, are the eternal ideas of divine Mind, God. When thus resolved into practical understanding, the metaphor is seen to possess a coincidental relationship to the affairs of today.

Mankind has failed to grasp the Science of the spiritual truths in the Bible and make practical application of them, because they have attempted to reason from two diametrically opposed premises with respect to God and man. While endeavoring to envision a God of love, they have persisted in identifying God's man with Adam or fallen man. Reasoning from the standpoint of fallen man, one inevitably ends with a wrathful god, similar to the heathen gods who demanded human sacrifice. A mistaken concept of God is thus responsible for the false concept of man as mortal, as the helpless victim of sin, sickness, and death. Christian Science reverses this process, and insists that the starting point of all true reasoning is perfect God and perfect man. Mrs. Eddy's simple but profound statement of this truth is fundamental (*ibid.*, p. 275): "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle."

To one whose reasoning begins with divine Principle and abides in its spiritual light, it is self-evident that all material imperfection results from a mortal, mistaken sense of being. Sickness is not primarily a bodily condition. Sickness is the mirage which is produced by a false mental condition, by a belief in other gods, alias evil, and a condemnatory fear of evil's power. Business competition is not the "life of trade." Destructive practices do not bear witness to the ceaseless and harmonious activity of Life, for Life is God. These evils come from ignorance and greed, and victimize the perpetrator so long as he believes in them and practices them. For it is a law of Love that what blesses one must include all humanity in its beneficence.

The only way we can rid ourselves of the effects of evil is to exclude evil thoughts from our mental home—our consciousness. Definitely lifting one's consciousness above material beliefs to the universe of Life, where the harmonious, beautiful, and permanent ideas of Mind abide, one brings into present experience the harmonious effects of true thinking. In his day, Isaiah voiced God's promise (28:17), "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet: and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place." Today, human concepts are being tested by the plumb line of Truth. The "refuge of lies" which would condemn men to a purposeless existence, ending in mortality, is being challenged and swept away by the revelation of Christian Science or scientific Christianity in this age. Material imperfection loses to human thought its seeming permanence and reality, as spiritual perfection and reality appear. The true man is revealed as perfect and permanent—the image of his perfect and permanent Principle.

Amid the stress and commotion occasioned by the readjustment of thought to the spiritual standard, happy is that one who, through the faithful study and practice of Christian Science, learns to lift thought to the "hills" of spiritual truth. For as thought is receptive of the ever-expanding and ever-unfolding ideas of divine Mind, one begins to see that for every human need Love tenderly provides abundant supply. Perceiving the inevitable operation of divine Principle, Mrs. Eddy wrote (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." Verily, "he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep."

Oh, the everlasting "hills" of God! How they beckon us onward to the vision infinite! They acquaint us with the divine purpose, running like a golden thread through the vicissitudes of human experience. They purify our faith, sustain our hope, and quicken our aspirations. They ennoble us, and lift us out of the depths of condemnation and sin. They empower us to understand Love and Life, and thereby express our rightful, God-given dominion.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Posy

NASTURTIUMS, mignonette, petunias,
And sprays from the hops' green vine—
These to you from my garden,
With all its love and mine.

DOLORES CAIRNS

„צו די ערד"

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

זשמען מיט דער פערדאמונגדיקער מורא פאר דער מאכט פון דיזער שלעכטער פראדוצירט. בעשטאם-קאנקורענץ איז גיט דאס „לעבען פון בעשטאם-השגחה". פערגיכטעדיקע האנדלונגען וועיזען גיט אין אויף דער אונאויפהערלעכע און האדאנאשע מחשבות-קיים פון דעם גאטלעכען לעבען, וועיל דאס גאטלעכע לעבען איז גאס. דיזע שלעכטע שטיק פון אוטוויסענהיים און בירדיגע לוסטען, און מאכען דעם יעניגען וואס בעגעהט דיזע שלעכטע פאר א קרבה אזוי לאנג וויי ער גלויבט אין זיי. דען עס איז א נעזעץ פון דער נעשלעכער ליבע אז דאס וואס איינעם אויגען טוט אכיינרעכענען נאנץ מענשהיים אין אירער גוטמקיים.

דער אייניגער וועג צו זיי אזוי טיר קענען זיך פרייען פון די רעזולטאטען פון שלעכטס איז אויס צוראטען אלע שלעכטע נעדאנקען פון אונזער נעלאנ-קען-הויס—דאס הייסט אונזער בעווארטזיין. וען מען הויבט אויף דעם בעווארטזיין אויף א בעשטימטען אופן אויבער די מאטעריעלע גלויבען צו דעם אונ-ווירקזאם פון דעם נעשלעכענ לעבען, וואו די האדאנאשע שיטתע. דיזער האפענונג אידעען פון דעם נעמליכען נעמוחם וואוינען, בריינגט מען אריין אין אונזער פראקטיש לעבען די האדאנאשע רעזולטאטען פון וואהרע נעדאנקען. ישעיה הנביא האט אין זיין ציים אויסנעדריקט נאטס הבטחה צו דעם מענטש (28:17), „אין איך וועל מאכען דאס משפט צו א מעסט-שנור, און נערעכטיקייט צו א נעווייכט שנור, און דער האגעל וועט אוועקטרעהרן די בעשוצונג פון ליגען, און די וואסער וועלען אוועקריסען די פערבארגענהייט". די מענשליכע בעריכטען הויבט צו שפּ וערען אויסגע-פרוווירט פון דער נעווישהייט שנור פון דער וואהרהייט, בעשוצונג פון ליגען". וועלכע וועלט וועלען פער-דאמען מענשען צו אן עקזיסטענץ אחן א ציעל און צוועק, אן קריסטענץ, וואס ענדיגט זיך אין דער שטערבליכקייט, וועהרט יעצט אין אונזער ציים אנער-קענט אלס פאלש, און אוועקגעקהרט אין א זיים דורך דער עמפאלקונג פון קריסטשען סיענס פרעך וויסענשאפטליכע קריסטליכע רעליגיאן. מאטעריע-לע אונפאלקאמענהיים פאנגט אן צו פערליירן צו דעם מענשליכען נעדאנק איהר אויסדרוכטנדע דוערהאפ-טיגקייט און ווירקליכקיים, וועז די נייסטע מאל-קאמענהיים און ווירקליכקיים בעווייזען זיך. דער אמתיקער מענש איז עמפאלעקט אלס פאלקאמען און דוערהאפטיג—אלס דאס בילד פון זיין מאלקאמענע און דויערהאפטיגען פריניציפ.

צוויישען דער פשטרענגונג און טויטע וואס קומט פאר בשעת דער נעלאנק גלייבט זיך אנים צו דעם גייסט-גען מאס און טויסענד, בליבט דער יעניגער מענש גע-בונדען אלס פאלש, און אוועקגעקהרט אן א זיים דורך דער עמפאלקונג פון קריסטשען סיענס פרעך וויסענשאפטליכע קריסטליכע רעליגיאן. מאטעריע-לע אונפאלקאמענהיים פאנגט אן צו פערליירן צו דעם מענשליכען נעדאנק איהר אויסדרוכטנדע דוערהאפ-טיגקייט און ווירקליכקיים, וועז די נייסטע מאל-קאמענהיים און ווירקליכקיים בעווייזען זיך. דער אמתיקער מענש איז עמפאלעקט אלס פאלקאמען און דוערהאפטיג—אלס דאס בילד פון זיין מאלקאמענע און דויערהאפטיגען פריניציפ.

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דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעטראכטען אינפארמאציע וועגען קריסטשען סיענס פרעך וויסענשאפטליכע קריסטליכע רעליגיאן, וואס ווערט אריינגע-נעבען אין דער אויבישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אן פאר-כען זיין פארלאנג בעטרעפט צו דער קריסטשען סיענס אסאציישאן מאסיטשוסעטס, באסטאן, מאסאטשוסעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

אנגעפילט מיט א פרעמליכען דאנקבארקייט פאר נאטס בעשטענדיגע ליבע און שוץ, האט דער חבר'עא-שער דיכטער (דוד המלך) געשריבען אין דעם הונדערט און איין און צוואנציגסטן קאפיטעל פון דעם ספר תהלים (6 :G1 ,2): „איך וועל אויפהייבען מיינע אויגען צו די בערג, פון וואנען קם קומט מיין הילף. מיין הילף קומט פון גאט, וועלכער האט גמאכט דעם הימעל און די ערד . . . זעה, דער וועלכער הוט ישראל וועט נים דרימלען אדער שלאפען". די הייליגע שריפטען אין אנגעפילט מיט מאכט א זעלבע שעהנע רעדע-ווענדונג, וויייל די העברעאישע מענשען זיינען געווען א פאעטיש פאלק, און זייער ליטעראטור איז רייך אין ירעזשאלונג-בילדער. נאר פיליכט קיין שעהנערע מעטאפער איז נים צוגעפוגען וווערען אין נאנץ לעטעראטור וויי דיזע פיגור. דורך וועלכער דער פרעמאסער פון דעם ספר תהלים האט גענומען אריינגעבען די אמתיע אידעע פון גאטס אויסערקאמקייט אין שוכבארע אויפיז-הונג איז זיין בעליבטע וועלט וועס ער האט בשאפען. דאס וואהרע ליכט פון וויסענשאפטליכער וואהר-הייט וועס קריסטשען סיענס דיי טייליגע שריפטען, וועראם אויף די הייליגע שריפטען, וויייל אין אויף דעם ביימסיינען זין פון דער דעדע-שרעלייכיים אין טעאפאנרן,און אין דיזען ליכט וועלכן אנגענומען אז די מיעסע ביבליש וואהרהייטען קענען וועלען דורכבעשיהרט אויף א וויסענשאפטליכען אופן אין אלע צייטען. צום ביישפיעל, אויף דעם ציים 111 פון דעם קריסטשען סיענס מעקסם-בוך „וויסענשאפט אין נעזונט מיט א שלוסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען" פון „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. מערי בייקער עדדי. לעזען מיר דיזע בעליכטענדע ערקלערונג: „בעפראאם אויף א גייסטיגען אופן, זטהען מיר אז פעלזען און בערג בעדייטען מעכטע און ערהויבענע אידעען." און אויף דעם ציים 586 לעזען מיר: „אויגען. בייסטיגע ערקענונג—נים מאטעריאל נאר מענטאל." דורך מרם, עדדיס בעליכטענדער בייסטיגער זטהונג, לערנען מיר אז די בערג צו וועלבע דער פרעמאסער פון דעם ספר התלים האט זיך בעקהרהט פאר זיין הילף בשעת קר אוז נעווען אין נויט, זייזען נעווען די אויבערע אידעען פון דעם בעליכטען בעמיטה, דאס הייסט נאט. דערויבער קענען מיר זטהן, אז דיזע מעטאפער בע-מראכט אויף א פראקטישען אופן מרעטם זיך צוזוף נאנץ פאסוג מים די היינטיגע בעשעפטן.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1937

Tobin Faces $23,000,000 Cash Deficit

Civic Bureau in Report Finds Expenditure in City Excessive

Reduction Urged

Lower Valuation of Real Estate Among Problems Before Boston

Contrasting problems which Mayor Mansfield faced when he took office four years ago with those which now await Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin, a report of the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce today makes unusually clear the situation which confronts the new Mayor.

Mr. Mansfield inherited a cash deficit of $13,800,000—Mr. Tobin will inherit one of about $23,000,000.

In 1933 the total sum of money required by the city for all its bills, debt, expenditures and welfare, was about $77,100,000—in 1937 these requirements have been increased to approximately $80,700,000.

When Mr. Mansfield came into office the assessed valuations of real estate totaled $1,652,000,000—today this valuation has dropped to $1,470,000,000.

In 1933 the debt load of the city was $7,600,000 for municipal relief loans—now it is $15,900,000.

The tax rate in 1933, just prior to Mr. Mansfield's first year in office, was $32.80. If the city had not borrowed $7,600,000 that year it would have been $37.20. Mr. Tobin takes over a tax rate of $38.70 and except for borrowing $5,300,000 this year it would have been $42.

'Geared' to $80,000,000

The report, prepared by E. J. Brehaut, manager of the Civic Bureau, points out that at the present time Boston's expenditures have been "geared" to over $80,000,000; that the real property tax—although assessed "at a constantly increasing rate"—has produced only $56,000,000; that other revenues have brought in $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 leaving an annual deficiency of $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Accordingly the balance has been financed by temporary loans of varying sorts, but the cash deficit which has been accumulating since 1930 will probably reach $23,000,000 this year.

The bureau thus points out that four major fiscal problems face the new mayor: excessive expenditures, a drop in real estate valuations—the city's main source of funds—the continued borrowing to pay current expenditures resulting in the final point of an increasing cash deficit.

Economies Urged

Offering a suggestion to the new Mayor as a possible solution to the problem, the report said:

"Every criterion and comparison shows that Boston's government is too expensive and its tax burden is excessive. In our opinion, a reduction in the expenditure level is the unavoidable final solution of the problem of closing the gap between expenditures and revenues.

The report showed also that Mayor-elect Tobin will face additional expenditures next year "conservatively estimated" at $2,500,000. These have been caused by the additional personnel added to the police and fire departments, snow removal costs not budgeted in 1937, and additional departmental deficits.

"The Mayor-elect has promised to work for tax reduction," the report stated. "But he has wisely warned of the difficulties and the slowness attendant upon this objective. In spite of the failure of past promises by his predecessors and the absence of any specific program, we find an unusual optimism that he will succeed."

Timilty Is Questioned On Fraud Votes Issue

In Boston Today

Re-registration Proposal Studied

Behind closed doors at the State House today a special legislative commission heard Joseph L. Timilty, Police Commissioner of Boston by appointment of former Gov. James M. Curley, explain the police listing scandal that stirred the city just before the Nov. 2 mayoralty election.

The commission, which is currently studying the need for re-registration of voters along the lines contained in the Sybil Holmes Bill, which includes a double file of signatures, presumably quizzed Commissioner Timility as to how it was possible for fraudulent listings to get into the police rolls.

It was recalled today that at one time during the pre-election examination of police lists that the Commissioner estimated as many as 5000 names might be in error. Others placed the number nearer 15,000. The importance of the police listing lies in the fact that names of registrants are checked against it for verification. The election commission threw 380 names off the voting lists as a result of police findings.

Curley Case Under Advisement

Investigation of probable authors of an anonymous letter which advised him how to settle the city of Boston's $50,000 suit against James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso has already begun, announced Judge Frederick W. Fosdick before taking the case under advisement.

The city's equity case in Suffolk Superior Court, to hold the former Governor and Dr. Santosuosso as trustees of money which the city alleges was improperly retained by them in settlement of a claim against the city, was concluded Friday night with arguments of counsel for each side.

Before retiring, Judge Fosdick asked counsel for briefs on the question of admission of the evidence of Frederick H. Graves as direct testimony or merely rebuttal. If held to be rebuttal, the evidence will be excluded as against the former Mayor.

Mr. Graves, a surprise witness of the city, testified that Dr. Santosuosso had told him he had given $30,000 to Mr. Curley. Mr. Graves was the insurance intermediary in settlement of a claim of the General Equipment Corporation against the city in 1933.

Students Submit Own Questions

An examination in which students were handed blank pieces of paper and told to write their own questions and then answer them was arranged recently by an economics professor in Boston University's College of Business Administration.

The plan sounds ideal from the students' point of view, but actually—according to the professor—it was a searching method of discovering zones of ignorance, by noting the subjects which each student failed to ask himself.

The average number of questions was seven, but one confident member of the class asked and answered 18—while another was content with one.

The most popular question was: "Define the marginal costs of production." Next to it came: "Differentiate between fixed and variable costs of production."

No student failed in the quiz and about 20 per cent of the class received an "A" grade.

'Racket' Charged On Excise Taxes

Several State tax collectors are "making a racket" out of collection of excise taxes on automobiles, Assistant Attorney General Maurice Goldman charged today in a letter to Tax Commissioner Henry P. Long.

Submitting the names of three collectors whom he asked to be dismissed, Mr. Goldman suggested that the "racket" could be abolished best by transferring the task of collection to the registrar of motor vehicles and making the only penalty for non-payment suspension of the owner's license.

The "racket," Mr. Goldman charged, consists in arresting delinquent taxpayers before serving them with the required notice. Actually, the notice should be served first.

The fake procedure permits the collector to make numerous arrests for which he may charge fees of $6 and more, the Attorney General declared. He said many WPA workers and welfare recipients had been jailed and cheated in this fashion.

Durant Campaigns Inquiry Goes On

Officers of Durant Campaigns Incorporated resigned because Miss Florence B. Child, the owner, decided that the personnel of the organization was too weak to raise $4,000,000 for construction of a women's recreational center on Huntington Avenue, she testified at a hearing before the Securities Division of the Department of Public Utilities today.

Questioned by Attorney John C. Hull, representing Durant Campaigns, Miss Child stated that both Arthur F. Gobron, the treasurer, and Carroll Greene, the president, agreed that a group of responsible men with wide acquaintance and financial background should take over the organization.

Miss Child, when questioned by Edward Moloney, acting chief inspector for the division, agreed that the campaign promoter for the Durant Corporation, Charles K. Bush, had persuaded her in the idea of a bond issue. Miss Child testified that Mr. Bush told her a corporation would have to be set up with straw persons at first, to sell the issue.

Mr. Bush, according to Miss Child, told her that he should not become one of the officers until later on.

Miss Child, again under questioning by Mr. Backus, declared that she had never approved the use of Miss Ruth Nichols, aviatrix, as a publicity stunt in selling the bonds.

"I do not like ballyhoo," she said. "I would never want anything undignified done during the campaign. New York methods do not always suit our New England ideas of proper dignity."

Frank P. Jenks, accountant for the Division of Securities, told the hearing that at a 5 per cent interest rate, the interest on $4,000,000 worth of bonds over a 20-year period would be $4,000,000.

Not Guilty Plea Entered by Supple

Edward J. Supple today pleaded not guilty before the Suffolk Superior Court to charges of "corruptly giving and offering a gift and gratuity to Edmund L. Dolan, former treasurer of the City of Boston." Supple, with Dolan and J. Walter Quinn, were indicted last month on charges of conspiracy to steal in connection with the operations of the Legal Securities Corporation, which sold bonds to the City of Boston. The case was heard today in Suffolk Court by Judge Wilford D. Gray.

South Shore Starts Drive Against Liquor

Increase in Accidents in North Randolph Laid to Liquor

Meetings Called

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 22—Liquor today became the target of militant South Shore citizens aroused to action by an unusual increase in highway accidents as well as conditions along the local beaches, resulting in "bad moral influences upon the young people."

Held as the major cause of 157 motor casualties along a single one-mile stretch of main street in North Randolph, liquor was being attacked on several fronts by traffic and town officials. Most of these attacks, however, were aimed to reduce the hazards of liquor on the highways by expedients rather than by striking to eliminate the alleged source of the trouble—the liquor taverns.

Drive at Wollaston

At Wollaston, a drive was launched today by the Wollaston Improvement Association headed by Ervin A. Hinds to obtain stricter control over liquor sources in the vicinity of Wollaston Beach. Despite protests to the state licensing commission these dispensaries have been permitted to grow into places for "drunken orgies," according to Mr. Hinds.

In an effort to enlist the aid of legislators in their drive to ban liquor sales, 42 organizations will conduct a mobilization rally tonight in Glenwood Hall.

To eliminate the hazards of drunken driving and walking along North Main Street, North Randolph, where 147 persons have been injured and 10 killed by automobiles in the last two years, traffic signals, sidewalks and special police patrols are proposed by highway experts. Acton on these issues is expected at the coming town meeting.

Meanwhile, Lawrence A. Colrick, superintendent of the Quincy Highway District, assailed the liquor taverns as the cause of most of the highway difficulties. His statement followed a study in which towns and cities throughout Massachusetts were found to be experiencing similar troubles with liquor.

Of the 272 pedestrians killed by automobiles in the last year in the State, Mr. Colrick declared, 34 had been drinking. Of the drivers involved in these fatalities, 25 were found to have been intoxicated. Of the 412 night fatalities in the State liquor was said to have been involved in one out of every four.

While Mr. Colrick stated that he had made no personal observations of conditions on North Main Street in North Randolph, he believed that he had made enough inquiries to justify his contention that liquor was the contributing factor.

"It is quite evident," declared Mr. Colrick," that either the liquor places must be closed or else the drivers of automobiles must assume greater responsibilities for promoting safety along this single stretch of dangerous highway."

Traffic Signals

While traffic lights, re-routing of traffic and special police patrols would help to stop accidents in which many persons are involved, he said, they cannot serve to eliminate the hazard of liquor shops.

The situation in Randolph, he declared, should throw into relief the menace of liquor that has spread throughout the Commonwealth. From his observations he had learned that liquor was just as prominently associated with highway accidents elsewhere in the state where taverns are permitted to grow like mushrooms along the main streets.

Arlington Acts On 'Pike' Zoning

That the Arlington Selectmen will not favor commercial enterprises along the new Concord Turnpike was indicated by their vote refusing to change a section of the area from a residential zone to business area.

The town Planning Board stated that this area had been residential since 1924 and it has high scenic value. This Board, acting also in the interest of considerable opposition, recommended the request for the change be not permitted.

Report Cutting Down Teachers Finds Approval

Principals' Association Favors Reduction of Training Schools

Only a Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 22—An eight-page report suggesting a number of changes in the curricular of teachers colleges, which is alleged to have met with the displeasure of the State Department of Education, was accepted without comment by the Massachusetts Junior High School Principal's Association at the semi-annual meeting of that organization in the Hotel Bancroft over the week end.

Among recommendations was one suggesting the state combine its nine teacher training institutions into four, converting the remainder into junior colleges. That the report of the association did not meet with the favor of the Department of Education was indicated when one principal informed the gathering that he had received a telephone call from the "State House" during which he was asked "what business the organization had in making such a report and telling the State Department of Education what to do."

He did not reveal the name of the party alleged to have called him.

Simply to Be Helpful

R. W. Blaisdell, president, explained that the association undertook the survey on which the report was based at the suggestion of Charles M. Herlihy, president of the Fitchburg State Teachers College, and that the report was submitted simply as a helpful measure. He said that the report was prepared after a "co-operative visit between the Junior High School Principals' Association and the state teachers' colleges."

The recommendation for converting five of the state's teacher colleges into junior colleges was made in connection with a discussion on the "supply and demand" problem of the profession, and read:

"Another question which might be raised has to do with the number of teacher training institutions in the state. There are nine such colleges in the state preparing persons for teaching. Do we need that many? Would it not be possible to limit the number to four, located in four sections of the state, all giving the necessary two years of cultural background teachers should have? The other colleges could be changed into junior colleges for the sections, thus bringing to the people in these districts the opportunity for the higher education so much desired today."

Specific Recommendations

Specific recommendations in the report were as follows:

That the various State Teachers Colleges set up a permanent committee to study the trends in education, and that admission to junior high school courses be based on the needs in the state in contrast to the present practice of admission on the basis of facilities of the particular school.

That in addition to the present requirements for entrance into State Teachers Colleges, the applicant be able to pass a speech test.

That no one be admitted with neurotic tendencies.

That teacher training include a study of the emotional education of adolescence.

That colleges preparing junior high school teachers do more in the way of advising graduates on their jobs, to visit them at work and to encourage them to return to the institutions for seminars.

Two pages of the report were devoted to a consideration of the educational and economical positions of the State Teachers College faculties. It pointed out that the salary standard was below that of liberal arts colleges, and recommended increases on the grounds that the colleges "cannot hope to attract men and women of standing comparable to many found in our liberal arts colleges at the present range of salaries."

The report was submitted by R. J. Dickman, chairman, Winchester; Franklin P. Hawks, Arlington; James S. Thistle, Wellesley, and N. Elliott Willis, Winthrop. Among the guest speakers at the meeting was Dr. Payson Smith of Harvard University, former state commissioner of education.

Educators Go on Carpet For Making Schools Dull

Heads of Boston Adult Education Center Write That Knowledge Must Be in Attractive Form Not Posing as Erudite Because Drab

American schools and colleges were put on the carpet and taken squarely and severely to task in a book published today entitled "Adult Education, a Dynamic for Democracy," by Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard and Miss Dorothy Hewitt, founders and directors of the Boston Center for Adult Education.

"Dull and lifeless, . . . unattractive and dry," a "combination of boredom and torture" were some of the phrases used to describe conventional primary, secondary and higher school methods in this country.

The new volume makes available to educators everywhere results of the experiment in education which Professor Mather and Miss Hewitt have been conducting on Beacon Hill since 1933. The Boston Center has 1100 adults enrolled in evening courses, without examinations, credits or diplomas of any kind.

The trouble with the schools and colleges, they find, is that they have never really escaped from the effects of the "hard necessities of the pioneer days and the stern philosophy of the early Puritans."

If Dry It Must Be Good

One of the results in America is the "mistaken belief that anything worthwhile must be hard, dreary, and in general against the grain. The more uninviting and erudite a course in college, the greater is the intellectual distinction for taking it."

The ordinary college catalogue is held up as an outstanding indicator of the "drabness" of the usual formal education.

Another heavy guilt of the schools, Miss Hewitt and Dr. Mather charge, is that "no critical faculties are developed in the great majority of American citizens."

"One of the unfortunate factors in our educational system, which frequently appears at all levels of instruction from the first grade through college, is the tendency for students to accept without question what 'teacher' or 'the book' says.

"Very few citizens have gained the ability to appraise facts and opinions. The majority, though grown to adulthood in years, all too often accept as absolute truth exactly what the person on the platform says or the book dictates.

Adults Must Awaken

"The main task before adult education is to awaken adults from this passivity."

On adult education America must ultimately depend for the invigorating of democracy and the defeat here of dictatorial trends, which have already captured much of Europe, Miss Hewitt and Dr. Mather believe.

In the current dramatic boom of adult education, which has seen the number of grown up students in this country rise from 14,000,000 12 years ago to nearly 30,000,000 today, Miss Hewitt and Dr. Mather find "the most encouraging element in contemporary American life."

"It is the strongest hope for the creation of an adequate dynamic for democracy," they feel.

The fact that when adults do go

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Quinn Again Bars Tags to Convicts To Curb Holdups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22—With the arrest by police of a suspect in the $8248 holdup at the Packard Motor Company office in Brighton, Mass., Nov. 12, Gov. Robert E. Quinn moved today to correct a long-standing abuse highlighted by the arrest.

He summoned Wilfred J. Paquin, chief of the division of motor vehicles, and ordered him, for the second time within a year, to suspend licenses and registration of all gangsters and criminals.

The police charged after an investigation of the Packard holdup that Joseph Petracca, the suspect, had used automobile tags issued to him by the State of Rhode Island. Numerous other cases have been found of crimes committed in Massachusetts with cars licensed in Rhode Island.

While police were pleased at having made the arrest, with the resultant identification of the suspect by six Packard employees, Governor Quinn sought to end the stream of registrations of notorious persons from the motor vehicle office.

He previously ordered such a step when two Massachusetts police were pushed off the running board of a Rhode Island car and severely injured.

Tobin to Talk To Trade Group

Shipping men of Boston are anticipating with considerable interest the talk which Mayor-elect Maurice Tobin of Boston has agreed to give at the dinner meeting of the Foreign Commerce Club at the Boston City Club on Nov. 30.

They hope that Mr. Tobin will state his proposed policies regarding shipping and the development of the port of Boston. With much of the recent increase in port business here, and at other Atlantic coast seaports, traced to the beneficial effects of the reciprocal trade pacts, they note that the Mayor-elect, in recent statements, has expressed opposition to some such pacts.

Dullness in Wool Shown in Boston Import Figures

Port of Boston Business

Boston, which depends greatly on the importation of wool for a sizable amount of its commerce, reflects the pronounced dullness in the wool market, imports last week totaling only 338,156 pounds.

A year ago it was impossible to supply the demand for wool and huge quantities were being rushed here from overseas. Because of this fact, the commerce of the port of Boston by weekly figures announced by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, was lower last week than for the corresponding week a year ago. However other commodities of import were running equal to and in some cases above the levels of last year, Mr. Maynard said today.

Exports, which constitute only a minor part of Boston's total commerce, rose in value last week to $875,155, the largest single weekly figure this fiscal year.

Scrap iron and steel as usual led all other commodities shipped out of Boston in value. Quantities of pig iron were also exported in volume last week which boosted export figures substantially.

Business of the port of Boston last week, reviewed statistically:

	Week ending Nov. 20	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$2,731,865	$3,734,959
Imports for warehouse	303,906	783,363
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	306,587	850,644
Duties collected	356,126	1,048,413
Wool imports (lbs.)	338,156	3,232,266
	Fiscal year July 1 to Nov. 20	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	14,740,703	15,823,706
Duties collected	$10,392,499	$12,695,121

Call of Winter: Little Green Hat With the Feather

He was not wearing one of those jaunty Tyrolean hats, this Mr. Gardner Richardson, the United States' commercial attache to the Vienna Embassy, but he urged all New England to don them now that the first flurry of snow has fallen. Mr. Richardson reported that since the spread of the ski vogue the demand for the little green hats with the feather in the band has become world-wide.

Viewing the remnants of yesterday's snow storm, Mr. Richardson commented that the pearly white bits of precipitation are worth their weight in gold and silver in Austria just now as a result of the expanded winter sports industry.

He said that ski hostels, ski schools, and winter sports in general had brought a steady improvement to Austrian business during the past five years, climaxing last year when special trains were run from English channel points to the Tyrol.

Export of ski clothing has been a material factor in the circumstance that Austrian shipments to the United States for the first seven months of this year were double those for the entire year 1936, Mr. Richardson said.

In Boston on the first leg of a trade tour to improve Austro-American commercial ties, Mr. Richardson was interested to learn of the tremendous strides in winter sports activities taken in New England since his school days here.

New England, no less than Austria, finds a golden harvest after every snowstorm, he was informed.

Hurley Denies C. I. O. Charge Of Anti-Labor

Troopers Sent to Chicopee Only to Keep Order, Kirk Says

Labor in Politics

Business Licensing and Wage and Hour Regulation Recommended

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today denied that he is anti-labor, as charged by the state council of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and said there is nothing in their statement that would affect his policies.

At the same time, one of the Governor's appointees, Paul G. Kirk, Commissioner of Public Safety, in command of the state police, who also was censured by the C. I. O., indicated he might resign from the National Civic Federation, an anti-C. I. O. group, as a result.

This followed upon sharp criticism of both men at the first convention of the Massachusetts C. I. O. in Boston. At the convention, 125,000 members of the state C. I. O. were linked into a single organization to advance an ambitious, long-term political and economic program.

Asked about charges of the C. I. O. that state police had been used to "intimidate" and "spy upon" workers of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company at Chicopee Falls, during a sit-down there last July, Mr. Hurley said:

"No evidence has ever been called to my attention of any such thing having occurred. The Governor has already stated he believes in both human and property rights."

Commissioner Kirk asserted that troopers, sent to Chicopee during the two-week strike, had been used "only to preserve order." Referring to a C. I. O. accusation that he was listed by the National Civic Federation as a member of its advisory council, Mr. Kirk said: "I am not aware that I am a member. I may be. I do not deny it. If the federation is anti-labor and if I am a member, as a state official desiring only impartially to administer the law, I will relinquish membership."

The council's campaign, embracing entry into municipal, county and state elections, support of both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions in industrial disputes and active lobbying for economic proposals in both the State and national capitals, was approved by a convention of 450 delegates at Boston last night.

The council began today the work of pressing this program in cooperation with the state's only other important labor group, the Federation of Labor, and in conformity with plans of the national C. I. O. for a chain of such councils in every state.

The "seventh or eighth" council of this sort to be formed in the United States, according to John Brophy, national C. I. O. director, and the first in New England, is to be followed within two weeks by formation of another state council in Connecticut. A convention for this purpose will meet in Bridgeport Dec. 4-5.

Highlights of the Massachusetts council program:

1. In the political field, the council will operate through labor's Non-Partisan League, endorsing candidates in either the Republican or Democratic parties or entering its own candidates, if necessary. Workers' forums for the discussion of legislative matters will be set up in each city.

2. In state politics, the council stands virtually committed to oppose the expected candidacy of Gov. Charles F. Hurley (D) for re-election next year. Four strongly-worded resolutions censuring the labor stand of the Governor were adopted at the convention.

3. On national policy, the council is committed to support a program recently adopted by C. I. O. leaders at Atlantic City, N. J., calling for federal licensing of all interstate business, federal regulation of wages and hours, and a liberal expansion of social security spending. In addition, it favors extension of the Civil Service, to provide security of employment in the state and federal governments and selection of such workers "on a non-political basis of merit."

4. To end division within the ranks of labor, the organization plans to co-operate to the fullest with the State Federation both in legislation and in strikes, to seek ultimate merger of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. and the calling of a "broad and democratically elected unity convention of all C. I. O., A. F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhood unions."

Smoothly Organized

The program gives a key to the policies and methods of this new, earnest, militant, left-wing group of workers who have risen in two years under the national leadership of John L. Lewis to a membership of 4,000,000, approximately equal to that of the older A. F. of L.

In Massachusetts, the number of persons — skilled, unskilled and white collar—who have joined the movement lags behind the total A. F. of L. membership by about 75,000. The convention is counted on by C. I. O. leaders to give the drive for members a fresh impetus, much needed now that unemployment is increasing.

Considering that the convention in the Hotel Bradford on Saturday and Sunday was to form an organization which did not previously exist, it pursued a remarkably well disciplined course under the firm, yet tactful, direction of Michael F. Widman Jr., its president.

While some of the delegates said

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Three Maine Towns Ruled by a State Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 22—Application of a new Maine law which contrasts conspicuously with the New England tradition of local autonomy in government is being watched with no little interest by citizens of this State as well as government-minded persons beyond its boundaries. The law is that relating to an emergency municipal finance board created by Chapter 233 of the Public Laws of 1937 and now successfully but carefully applied in three Maine towns.

As it has been outlined previously, the law, created to assist towns and

The Week in Maine

municipalities which have fallen into financial stress to re-establish themselves, gives powers of more than ordinary breadth to a State finance board composed of State auditor, treasurer and assessor. This board, in turn, may appoint a commissioner to take dictatorial charge of the town. The law permits him to declare town offices vacated, completely removes local autonomy and vests in the commissioner or board the management of all the town's affairs until such time as it is deemed capable of returning to self government.

State officials, aware the act is a transgression upon long-established local rights in a State famous for its town meeting government, are watching its application closely but to date what they have seen must be construed as pleasing no matter if provisions of the law are distasteful to staunch believers in local government.

So far as Maine is concerned the act is an exploration in the field of government but none the less it appears to be in line with popular trends of government as evidenced on all sides. Certainly the old distinctions between Federal and State functions have been somewhat dissolved by problems which have had to be met in the field of relief.

Carrying this theory further, the bill provides closer co-operating between State and township. There is, of course, a difference in that while the township is required to pass over its government to the State under the bill, the State has not been called upon to surrender that much power in return for Federal relief. Yet under the WPA, relief funds are administered by Federally selected personnel in this State.

"What would happen if the peoples' rights were not recognized under the bill or should its application fall into radical hands?" This is a question State Assessor Frank H. Holley has asked while at the same time suggesting the answer probably lies in the spirit of the citizens

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and continued cold, with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 20's tonight; Tuesday fair; moderate to fresh westerly and northwesterly winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday.

Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday except possibly light snow flurries Tuesday in north portion; not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over south portion and moderate to fresh west or northwest over north portion and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

Boston	38	36	Minneapolis	12	12
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	34	34
Chicago	16	16	New York	28	28
Denver	36	32	Norfolk	30	30
Helena	30	28	Philadelphia	30	28
Kansas City	14	14	St. Louis	26	24
Los Angeles	58	56	San Francisco	58	58
Miami	46	44	Washington	28	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 22.
B—Minimum, November 22.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:05 p. m.; height, 11 feet.
Tuesday, 2:45 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Love of Women," with Heather Angel, Valerie Taylor, Hugh Sinclair and Leo G. Carroll. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 3:20.

Boston Opera House—
"Three Waltzes," Viennese operetta, starring Margaret Bannerman. Score by Oscar Straus. Staged and lighted by Hassard Short. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays. 2:15.

Shubert—
"Tovarich," by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Marta Abba and Rudolf Forster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"Room Service," by John Murray and Allen Boretz. Presented by George Abbott. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

University—
"100 Men and a Girl," with Deanna Durbin. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Double or Nothing," featuring Bing Crosby and Martha Raye. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Tremont—

"Front Page," with Pat O'Brien. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:20, 8. Also "Cimarron," featuring Irene Dunne. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 6, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
Leslie Howard, Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland in "It's Love I'm After." 11:06 a. m., 1:55, 4:42, 7:29, 10:16. Stage: Frank Parker featured in "Three Cheers for Melody," revue. Shaw & Lee, Sue Ryan and others.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sunday matinee 3.

Fenway and Paramount—
Brian Aherne and Olivia de Havilland in "The Great Garrick." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "West of Shanghai," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Uptown—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl." 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Live, Love and Learn," featuring Robert Montgomery, Rosalind Russell and Robert Benchley. 11:16 a. m., 1:59, 4:42, 7:25, 10:08. Also "Madame X," featuring Gladys George. 10 a. m., 12:43, 3:36, 6:09, 8:52.

Boston—
"Some Blondes Are Dangerous," featuring William Gargan, Nan Grey and Noah Beery Jr. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Also stage show.

South Station Theater—
"Island of Ceylon, Sierra Mountains," "Hollywood Screen Test," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
Harry Baur in "The Golem." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
"Life Begins in College," with the Ritz Brothers. 3:35, 6:40, 9:55. Also "Wife, Doctor and Nurse," featuring Loretta Young, Virginia Bruce and Jane Darwell. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Hub—
Charles Boyer in "Mayerling," with Danielle Darrieux. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:35, 3:35, 5:40, 7:40, 9:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Heidi," starring Shirley Temple. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "The Barrier," with Leo Carrillo, Jean Parker and James Ellison. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30.

Exeter—
"London by Night," with George Murphy and Rita Johnson. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Life Begins in College," with the Ritz Brothers and Gloria Stuart. 3:18, 6:10, 9:05.

State and Orpheum—
"The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Orpheum: 10:15 a m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:25. Also "Murder in Greenwich Village," with Richard Arlen and Fay Wray. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:05, 3:05, 6:10, 9:00.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Germanic Museum—
Fourth of 12 organ recitals given by E. Power Biggs, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Steinert Hall—
Concert by the Madrigal Singers under the direction of Earl Weidner. 162 Boylston Street. 8:15.

Other Events

Agassiz House—
Concert by the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Radcliffe Orchestra, assisted by members of the Harvard University Orchestra, conducted by Malcolm Holmes and J. Wallace Woodworth. Corner Gardner and Mason Streets, Cambridge. 8:30. Repeated tomorrow night.

League of Nations Association—
Vera Brittain will speak; "Is War Inevitable?" Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8.

Red Gate Players—
A program of Chinese theatrical art, shadow plays. Mass School of Art, corner of Longwood and Brookline Avenue. 8.

Boston Public Library—
"A Four Weeks' Tour of Eight National Parks," by Charles W Casson. Boston Public Library, Dartmouth Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Children's Museum—
Noah's Ark Club and the Junior Stamp Club meetings, 80 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, 4.

WPA Art in Falmouth

The Arts in Massachusetts

It is rather unexpected to find so much fine art concentrated in Falmouth, Massachusetts. In pursuit of it, one walks from one building to another, the grade and high schools and the public library. They all flank a spacious quadrangle used by football players. Best team on the Cape, reports the janitor who conducts us to the various art locations. And he does not conceal his enthusiasm for a mural done for the Federal Art Project.

William Littlefield has portrayed, on the spacious wall space allotted him in the school cafeteria, a scene of football players in action. Mr. Littlefield, one of the active and experimental artists of this community, has always shown an interest in energetic forms. The Falmouth mural gives him an opportunity to put his skill to work and apply his theoretical knowledge of forms in action to an illustrative picture. He gives us more than a realistic portrayal, for he brings to bear a concentration in the design which heightens the effect of collective action. Color, drawing and composition all strengthen the idea which he conveys.

The other murals are referred to as "futuristic" by our guide. They include the panels for the music room in the grammar school. Karl Knaths of Provincetown has done a splendid job in a series of pictures which impart information about the evolution of musical instruments, theories of sound and the reception of music in the human ear. Mr. Knaths has ideas and convictions concerning the function of paint. He can be utterly abstract if he chooses, but his abstractions are all traceable to or well founded upon fact. It happens that his murals are emphatically graphic subject pictures conveying a good, lear idea. It is to be regretted that this mural, which could well launch a new and valuable fashion in school art decoration, should have been received with lack of understanding.

Mr. Knaths's mural of the history of natural science in the high school building carries on the ideas of artistically conveyed and abstracted information. His concise encyclopedic method is disarming, and there is no doubt that the very clarity and obviousness with which he has converted a studio art of the Kandinsky-Leger-Picasso variety into a form of illustration which is well adapted to the school student has upset some observers. But this is a WPA achievement which adds distinction to the vicinity of Falmouth.

In the reading room of the library are oils by Donald Forbes. Dark and fantastic, lurid and nightmarish, Mr. Forbes's pictures lean toward the romantic surrealist. His canvases look as though they were made in a trance, but the artist seems always in command of an efficient technique. He is an able draughtsman who holds to a low-keyed pigment with occasional flashes of light.

D. A.

The Don Cossacks

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, the Don Cossacks, led by Serge Jaroff, again made a conquest of Boston, singing a program divided as usual into three parts, the first of which was devoted to music of liturgical nature. Kastalsky, Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff and Bortniansky were represented in this group, which was followed by songs of the descriptive ballad type by Pashtschenko, Slaviansky and Jaroff-Schvedoff. In this group also stood "A Song of Russia," adapted to music from Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. The final group contained the now famous "Stenka Rasin," the text of which is set to music by Schvedoff. Other items in this section were by Jaroff and Dobrowen, with a Don Cossack song, "Little Golden Bee," completing the printed program.

The glamour which surrounds these "singing horsemen of the steppes" appears to be undiminished and the fact that they sing in but one language, and that one Russian, seems to make slight difference to those who listen to them.

When they first appeared in concert in this city, their unique methods of obtaining certain effects, plus a seemingly limitless range in the voices, made them outstanding. The Don Cossacks continue to be outstanding in their particular field, but the listener familiar with their many accomplishments may be pardoned for wishing that a bit less of the finely trained falsetto might be used. To be sure, there was less of this than in former years, but there is yet opportunity for more of the real finesse in interpretation which becomes possible with the possession of voices better grounded in the fundamentals of singing. The Don Cossacks lay claim to no special training in the vocal art, but with such fine natural talent at hand, Mr. Jaroff could carry his singers to still greater artistic triumphs.

The program this year was made up largely of works of the lighter type, most of which had been heard in previous visits of this group, but the audience liked it all and begged for more. As usual, the encores included brilliantly executed dances by a pair of the Don Cossacks to the accompaniment of the chorus, and, as in former years, one heard solo voices of good quality.

G. M. S.

Worcester Group Protests the Pay Of Women Clerks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 22—Declaring that it is absurd to pay women clerks $40 a week, the Worcester Taxpayers' Association, in a protest against recent raises granted to clerks in the City Hall, has demanded that the Mayor and City Council take action to install a definite classified system of salaries for city employees the same as the Commonwealth has set up for its employees.

Pointing out that women clerks, through political pressure, are able to secure salaries far above the value of the work that they do, the association stated that this unfair situation should no longer be tolerated. In stating that it was absurd to pay women clerks $40 a week and more, Director John H. Mahoney of the association said that salaries in private enterprises for similar work was about half of that paid by the city.

He asserted that the ability of some women clerks to use political influence to obtain exceptionally large salaries was undermining the morale of those city employees who had to depend solely on merit for salary increases and that numerous complaints about the situation had been received by the association from the latter.

Within the last year, Mr. Mahoney said, more than 200 salary increases had been granted in the City Hall in which several women clerks had been jumped from $32 a week to $40. Mr. Mahoney said that these unwarranted raids on the City Treasury by employees with political pull could be prevented in the future by establishing minimum and maximum salaries, and by compelling employees to pass Civil Service examinations to go from one class to another.

Mayor John S. Sullivan, in defense of the raises, said that they were made on the recommendation of department heads with the understanding that such raises would have to come from the budget appropriations of the departments concerned.

Italian Line Extends Cruises: Cape Cod Gets More Traffic

Log of the Port of Boston

Italo Verrando, general manager for North America of the Italian Line, joined the circle of world peace advocates at a speech in Boston last week.

Points made by Mr. Verrando:

1. The war scare in Europe is greatly exaggerated.
2. The world is really peace-minded though many nations are disturbed by economic hardships.
3. We are facing a new era of world peace, with greater business prosperity than ever before.
4. The Italian Line enjoyed the best season during the past year since the start of the economic depression.
5. The outlook for the coming year, for all travel business, is excellent.

Mr. Verrando, whose headquarters are in New York, forecasts that business throughout the United States will soar to new heights despite the recent slump and says that the Italian Line is confident enough of it to go into the winter cruise business to the West Indies and South America on a larger scale than ever. Advance bookings indicate the special cruise of the Rex from New York Jan. 29 to the east coast of South America, will be a big success.

♣ ♣ ♣

Boston port boosters look longingly to such fast liners as the Southern Cross, the American Legion, the Pan America and the Western World, as desirable adjuncts to the port's growing commerce. Reason—the pending and rumored juggling of the large boats in the New York-Pacific coast trade.

Possibility that these liners may come to Boston is predicted on:

1. Merger of the Munson Line with the United States Lines.
2. Possible shifting of the big electric-drive intercoastal luxury ships, Virginia, Pennsylvania and California to the South American route.
3. Transfer of the speedy Munson liners, now in the South American trade, to the Boston, New York, British Isles route to release the "Merchant" type of steamers now in that service for the intercoastal run.

Cape Cod Canal, vastly improved by the Government's directing hand and open purse strings, is being patronized by more and larger boats and gains in the number of passengers as well as tons of freight carried through are reported by the United States Army engineers. Total vessels using the canal in the first 10 months of this year were 11,431 against 10,615 for the same period a year ago. In October alone, 915 vessels used the waterway. Passengers in October numbered 14,766, a gain of 145 over the same month last year. Cargo tonnage was 335,990 tons, compared with 280,708 tons.

As the maritime nations of the world vie with each other in the modernization and speeding up of their freight ships, as well as of their fast passenger liners, Boston is benefiting by better cargo service to many parts of the world.

The new diesel-driven Kexholm of the Swedish-American Mexico Line, which has a speed of 13 knots, is on a trip from Boston for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Va., and other ports on her maiden trip. She has accommodations for a dozen passengers.

Very similar to the Kexholm is the Astri, built for the Boston, New York and South American service of the Esso-Brodin Line. She is now on her maiden trip across the Atlantic from Vlissinger in the Netherlands, but is scheduled to make one South American trip before coming to Boston for the first time on Jan. 31.

With a sister ship, the Anita, the Astri will replace vessels which have been chartered by the company for this service. A third new ship of the same type is being considered.

The North German Lloyd Line announces that it plans to modernize three freighters now in the Boston trade—the Minden, Nienburg and Porta, all built in 1921 and 1922. Their present speed of 10 knots is to be increased considerably.

This line's ships in the Far East trade, including the Harvel, Saale and Trace built as recently as 1928, are to be modernized to meet the competition of new Japanese 18-knot motorships.

Leon Stone

Boston Museum Gets Fourth Manet, One of Few Full-Length Pastels

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has just received its fourth work by Edouard Manet. It is one of the few full-length portraits in pastel by this nineteenth-century French master. The subject is the Parisian journalist and man of letters known as René Maizeroy (the Baron René-Jean Toussaint). The portrait is not well known, having been published only by Duret. It has been presented to the museum in memory of Robert Jordan, by his wife.

In this pastel, Manet has depicted Maizeroy as a typical boulevardier of the '80s and '90s, a young man in his twenties wearing a low-crowned bowler hat, light blue trousers and frock coat, with a chestnut brown overcoat slung across his arm. Finding employment first with the journals Figaro and Gil Blas, Maizeroy later published novels containing vivid, if somewhat risqué, pictures of Parisian life of that day, for he belonged to the smart society which frequented the cafés and the salons. Drawn with an eye for decorative pattern, the pastel retains much of the luminosity of Manet's work in oil.

Turned to Pastels Late

It was during his last years, when he had to work in a wheelchair, that Manet chose the medium of pastel, as less strenuous than oils. The majority of the pastels are portraits of beautiful young women, friends from all walks of life who went to his studio in the Rue d'Amsterdam to cheer him. Manet did few portraits of men. Among those known are pastels of the novelist George Moore and the painter Constantin Guys. The Maizeroy portrait was formerly in the Bernheim-Jeune and Eben, and Robert Jordan collections.

Further speakers in the series of illustrated, free lectures at the museum for the coming weeks include Prof. Jean Capart, director of the Museum of Art and History at Brussels and advisory curator of Egyptology at the Brooklyn Museum; Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the Boston Museum, and Mrs. Marion Sadler Hornor of Chestnut Hill, Penna.

El Kab Excavations

Professor Capart will lecture at 3 p. m. tomorrow on "The Belgian Excavations at El Kab." El Kab is a famous ancient walled town up the Nile, between Cairo and Thebes. Excavations in its rock-cut tombs have brought to light many important works of art and historic inscriptions.

On Nov. 30, at 3 p. m., Dr. Edgell will speak on "The Life and Philosophy of Leonardo," and on Dec. 14 on "The Art of Leonardo."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Exhibition of lithographs.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. English water colors; Japanese prints; six centuries of woodcuts. Through Nov. 30.
Copley Society—Exhibition of water colors by Charles J. Connick.
Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of summer art and craft activities by children's club.
Bell & Fletcher—Paintings of the French Contemporary School. Through November.
Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Collections.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.
Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of foreign-born artists' work.
Boston City Club—Prize photographs, courtesy of American Photographic Pub. Co. Through Dec. 2.
Boston Athenaeum—Color plates; also the History of Design in Textiles.
Doll & Richards—Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Paintings by Anthony Dyer, Nancy Dyer and William S. Hazeltine. Through Dec. 4.
Federal Art Gallery—Water colors, drawings, prints. Through November.
Robert C. Vose Galleries—Exhibition of flower paintings by Grace Collier. Paintings by John Lavalle.
Number Ten Galleries—Exhibition of Winslow Homer's illustrations.
Boston Museum of Modern Art—Modern French painting from Boston collections. Through Dec. 11.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by John F. Benson. Through Nov. 27.
Germanic Museum—German graphic art of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Through Dec. 6.
Boston Public Library—Exhibition of stained glass, courtesy of Wilbur H. Burnham. Through Dec. 12.
Boston Architectural Club—Exhibition of architectural drawings by Magismio and Walsh; Perry Shaw and Hepburn.
Rand Galleries—Paintings of Mexico and New England by Anthony Thieme. Nov. 23-Dec. 14.
Symphony Hall—Etchings and drypoints by Arthur W. Heintzelman. Through Nov. 27.
Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of paintings, illustrations and embroideries by Julie de Wolf Addison. Through Nov. 24.
Children's Art Center—Water colors by William J. Kanla. Through Dec. 8.
Grace Horne Galleries—Water color exhibition by John Whorf. Opening tomorrow.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Landed Estates Urged to Develop With Aid of FHA

Four distinct advantages will accrue to managers of landed estates who develop their properties under the insured mortgage system of the Federal Housing Administration, according to an article in the current issue of Insured Mortgage Portfolio, the FHA's official publication.

Written by William D. Blair, president of a Washington corporation which has in operation or nearing completion nearly 500 apartments on a 24-acre tract, the article lists the advantages as follows:

1. Retention of the original land investment.
2. Conversion of the property from a liability into an income-producing asset.
3. Construction of a safe investment for some of the estate's liquid funds.
4. Possession, eventually, of a good, unencumbered property.

Broad Coverage

Mr. Blair asserts that the rental income from his properties, after substantial allowances for vacancies and rent losses have been made, is calculated "to be sufficient to (1) cover cost of operation, taxes, interest on the mortgages for more than $2,000,000; (2) retire the mortgage debt in 26 years or less, and (3) provide an income of approximately $30,000 a year for holders of the equity in the property.

Mr. Blair's apartment development, the article states, is divided into two projects, with mortgage funds being supplied for the first by the RFC Mortgage Company in amount of $840,000, and those for the second by the Union Central Life Insurance Company in amount of $1,225,000. Mortgages on both projects are insured by the FHA.

Equity Increasing

"Our equity in both projects," the article continues, "will increase monthly, due to the scheduled monthly amortization payments which will retire the debt at a much faster rate than the property will depreciate. Repairs, maintenance and replacements will be cared for in the operating charges. Furthermore, in addition to the limited dividends governed by the Administration's rental regulations, a substantial cash surplus will remain to be applied to additional debt reduction.

"As to rental scales, we could undoubtedly get considerably higher rents now than are allowed under these regulations. But this reduction in income is offset by the additional security resulting from this policy which places the property in a much broader and therefore much safer rental market. Vacancies should thus be reduced to a minimum."

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems that all the department and furniture stores . . . to say nothing of the linen shops . . . have windows that feature Thanksgiving tables. Abundant with practically everything but the turkey, and so beautifully arranged that you sort of gasp and wonder if you could possibly get your own table to look just that way this year. And then you make a few mental notes as to just how it was done, and go home and work on the idea.

And, though your silver may not be solid, though the china is really just dishes, according to the stores, your tablecloth and napkins are invariably the real thing . . . if you can possibly afford it. And no wonder, for after all it does form the background for all that goes on it. And despite the fact that you see some pretty noisy linens around town, when it comes to the matter of a New England Thanksgiving, people are still pretty conservative, and they go in for simplicity. By this we mean that they select a perfectly plain, white or cream colored cloth . . . whose only bit of adornment is perhaps a square or oval of satin in the center, or around the border. Or floral designs. These designs shine out in a rich manner and give the cloth its luster. And you'll find them in the local department stores, Esther Abelson's, and Howell Brothers, which is on Boylston Street, not far from Arlington Street.

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Comfortable Coat On Polo Coat Lines

When it comes to a coat that's the most comfortable thing in the world, once you're in it, and the easiest thing to get into, and the best looking thing on . . . there's nothing quite like the good old polo coat. Sensing this decision on the part of the younger set, some designer has taken the idea and utilized it in what is called the "Chukker" housecoat. Which means that it looks like your tailored polo coat. And it has just the same kind of a collar that you can snuggle right down into if you want to, and a throw-over sash belt. It's made of spun rayon and cotton . . . but the spun part makes it nice and woolly feeling. Just the kind of housecoat to jump into when you want real service! And despite the practical and warm arguments in its favor, it also comes in such appealing colors as shrimp, aquamarine, red, camel, and a French blue. For only $5.95, which ought to fit in very nicely with your budget. Up on the third floor, if we remember correctly.

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Here's Everything For Younger Generation

This is prom time . . . the younger generation is coming home for the Thanksgiving holiday, sitting around talking about the parties they're going to be in on around Christmas and New Year's Eve . . . and many a mother and father listening to all this conversation, realizes but one thing. And that is that it means new clothes! And a new dance frock can make such a difference to a girl at just that age, that they start wondering where they can cut expenses to make up the difference of even one dress. So perhaps you'd be interested to know that Filene's have what they call a "Hi-Schoolers'" Shop. This department not only keeps the requirements and desires of the most fashion-conscious young girl in mind, but also the limitations of the family check book. Which is something to remember . . . especially if you have more than one girl to clothe at the same time. Dresses there (formals, we're talking about) range anywhere from $5.95 to $16.95 . . . and there's no end of things to appeal to the young girl. Filene's takes care of the styles . . . and we feel you could even let your daughter go in and pick out her first party dress, knowing that she couldn't come home with something way beyond her in the way of sophistication.

♣ ♣ ♣

Notes from a shopper's papers: If notepaper is on your gift list this year, try Shreve's for real quality. In the strangest colors this season. Colored shirts to brighten up things under your tailleur at Plotkin Brothers. Janet Treat.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

'The Monitor Views the News'

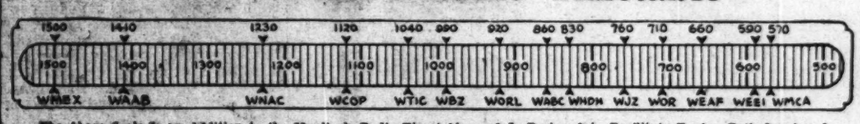
For Tuesday, Nov. 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:20	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Songs; speaker	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor: News"
6:15 Musical programs	orchestra; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ; piano; Revelers	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Piano club	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith, songs	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	Music Is My Hobby	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Commentator	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: news	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	'Russia—20 Years After'	"Sweet Music"
7:45 Drake Carter	NBC vocal recital	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	"Three Shadows"
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen; Ray	C. Gaylord's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	Kemper and company	Noble's Orch.; solos	C. Gaylord's Orchestra	"Gangplank"
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel"; dramatic sketch	Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Message to Motorists
8:45			Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
9:00 Theater: "Petrified Forest"; Herbert Marshall; M. Sullavan; players	Philadelphia Orchestra and soloists in condensed version of Puccini's "La Boheme"	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Elder Lightfoot Michaux's Congregation	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
9:30		Phil Spitalny and His Girls; soloist	Vic Erwin's Musical Cartoons; soloists	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
9:45				Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars"; dramatic sketch	Lullaby Lady; soloists; orchestra; chorus	Johnny Long's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	National Forum: talk, Senator Vandenberg	"Fashion Futures"	Johnny Long's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30 'Brave New World': dramatic sketch		"Music for Moderns"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Network speakers
10:45			Pageant of Melody: soloist; orchestra	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	loist; Henry Weber's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra		"Day's End"; organist
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orch.	"Impressions"; vocalists; concert orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orch.		Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular	News; Bradley Kincaid	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Quartet: "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	News Views	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's Music	Musical Timetable
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Network program		Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Charm Mirror	Christian Science Service
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, nov. news
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	Piano Moods
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Drama and music	Widow Jones; sketch	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist	Flashes of Truth
10:30 Emily Post	Melody Time	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Get Thin to Music	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping talk	Home Forum	"Today's Children"	Organ, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	"Songs by Jacqueline"
11:15 Magazine of Air	"Road of Life"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hi Boys"; music	Rhythm Orchestra	Political talk; songs
11:45 Aunt Jennie; stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Commentator	Commentator
12:00 "Street Scene"	News; Noonday Show;	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"The Goldbergs"	Agriculture series	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour	Sidewalk Interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Marimba Melodies	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	String quartet	N. E. Conservatory	Organ concert
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Hal Gordon, tenor	Marjorie Mills	N. E. Conservatory	Vocal duo
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vocal trio	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Three Notes"	Jack Baker, tenor	Beatrice Fairfax	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:30 School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	"Portraits in Oil"
2:45 School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	"Portraits in Oil"
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Organ recital
3:15 Col. Jack Major	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:00 Between Bookends	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sport reports	Music for You
4:15 Braille Press	Club Matinee; variety	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports	Music for You
4:30 Story of Industry	Club Matinee; variety	Mary Marlin; sketch	Sport reports	Harmony team
4:45 Story of Industry	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road to Life"	Sport reports	Jack Ward
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Studio interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Recorded program	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: soloists; orch.; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers		Spotlight Revue	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; vocalist	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dinner concert
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Screen Scoops"	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	Dramatizations
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	"Children's Hour"	"Sweet Music"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vic Arden's Orchestra	News; orchestra	"The Crime Clinic"	Organ concert
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"Songs They Write"	Wordcaster
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	Vocal trio; pianist	"Boy Scout Parade"
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Music of Masters
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes' Orchestra	Commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Marek Weber's Orch.	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	Marek Weber's Orch.	terviews	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's College: c'm'dy; music	NBC Night Club	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45	NBC Night Club	Eddie Cantor; Charles	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Canadiens game	Dance music
10:15 Swing School	Choir Symphonette	Ross; soloists; orchestra	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Del Casino, songs	Orchestra; trio	"Hollywood Gossip"	Network sports	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 Popular chorus	Orchestra; trio	Orchestra; vocalists	Network sports	Al Pierrotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:30 G. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 G. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

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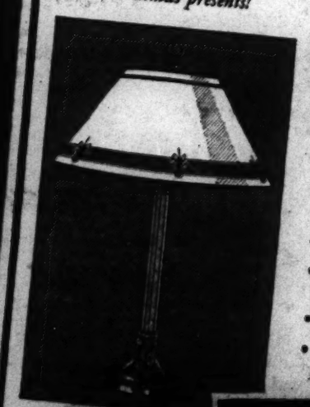

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Drama Students at Wellesley Write Their Own Textbooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 22—Student-written textbooks, compiled from the papers of one year's class and bound for the use of next year's group, is an educational innovation used for the first time this year in the Modern Drama course of the English Literature Department at Wellesley College. Although volumes on theories of dramatic criticism and drama's place in literature abounded in the college library, it was found that very few works have been published about the achievements of living playwrights and dramatic critics, material necessary to such a course.

Therefore, under the direction of Prof. Vail Motter, who introduced the course last year, the students conducted their own research by reading the more significant newspaper and magazine critics as well as the published plays of the last 20 years. During the year they attended the theater and cinema with an eye for technique as well as pleasure. At the end of the term they reduced their studies to writing, and these papers, bound in four volumes and catalogued in the library, provide this year's class with a basis for their own investigations. The papers of today will eventually become the textbooks of tomorrow, and through the years the students will build a library of reference for the course.

Four Volumes of Studies

The studies are divided into four volumes concerning the literary, social, philosophical and psychological aspects of contemporary drama. Theater projects such as the Soviet Theater of Moscow, the Federal Theater Project, the Abbey Theater, the Guild, the Civic Repertory Theater, summer theaters and the Little Theater movement are also considered.

A senior who took the course last year and another who was graduated in June contributed to the first volume. The first paper, by Jeanne Washburn '38 of Great Neck, L. I., is entitled "The Dramatic Critic: His Function" and discusses the work of the critic as it appears in the writings of Joseph Wood Crutch, Brooks Atkinson, Burns Mantle, Stark Young and Ludwig Lewisohn. It reviews their considerations of important plays produced in 1934-1936. "The Art of the Motion Picture," by Harriet Badenoch '37 of Newton Centre, Mass., takes up the artistic standards of motion pictures and relates it to music, history, painting and pantomime as "the youngest members of the arts family."

Study of Motion Pictures

Another student, Shirley Warner '38 of Shaker Heights, Ohio, considered motion pictures from an industrial point of view, basing her analysis on material from newspapers, magazines and box-office check-ups. Other papers in the volume cover the relation of drama to fiction, history, biography and poetry; consider expressionism and characterization in drama; compare the treatments by Eugene O'Neill and Greek tragic writers on a given theme; or compare modern and Elizabethan poetic tragedies or contemporary high comedy with Restoration comedy.

Volume Two of the collection deals with the social aspects of the drama. In it is a paper on Propaganda Plays by Harriet Fleisher '38 of Philadelphia and another on Newspaper Plays by Marjorie Leichner '38 of Hartford, Conn. Folk drama, negro drama, drama and the business cycle, social consciousness in drama and a correlation of themes and treatments on the stage with current economic conditions, are also taken up in this volume.

The third is devoted to a survey of special theaters, groups and movements, while the last volume deals specifically with "Freudanism in Barry and O'Neill, reality in Lenormand, Pirandello and O'Neill, and the Drama of Death and Fantasy."

The Week in Maine

(Continued From Page 9)

themselves who would take care of such a situation by immediate protest to the Legislature or through the ballot box.

Application of the act already has accomplished much good in those towns where it has become effective. In one schools have been opened and teachers paid. Local problems have been solved and officials have been happy to note a steadying influence, an uplofted morale highly beneficial to the citizens of the towns has accomplished its application.

The act originally was passed by a State Legislature which objected to pouring thousands of dollars monthly into emergency relief for towns which apparently were growing worse rather than better under local management.

It is interesting to note that despite a reputation for strong sense of local government and pride establishment of commission government has yet to meet with objection. It is believed the towns, once back on their feet, financially speaking, will take over their local governments again, fortified with new ideas in town management and with keener appreciation of the right to local control; in short, the wiser and better for their experiences under friendly dictatorship.

The sooner they can do it the better for the State which has no desire to shoulder the management of countless towns in addition to its own problems. Furthermore, the added duties of the emergency finance board did not increase the regular salaries of its three members.

* * *

Education Fund

The State Department of Education is busy preparing to use the $200,000 it receives under the education equalization fund passed at the special Legislative session where it will do the most good. The department requested $500,000.

Dr. Bertram E. Packard, commissioner of education, said, this week, 191 towns will receive payments under the act while 40 towns which have been unable to meet teachers' salaries will be able to pay them. Dr. Packard advocates a system by which a flat, minimum part of the tax rate would go annually to education. He believes, however, the $200,000 allotted by the Legislature will be a "tremendous help."

* * *

Relief Grants

The matter of obtaining information for the survey of investigation into Federal relief grants to Maine has been discussed with Maine's Congressional delegation since the special session of the Legislature passed an order for the probe. Subject of the probe will be usefulness of the various forms of relief, their administration and expenses incurred for administration. The probe covers the period from CWA to WPA beginning during the administration of Governor Brann.

Kenmore Installs Electric Kitchen

The Hotel Kenmore, which claims to be Boston's first hotel to install air conditioning in all of its dining rooms, is now completely equipped with modern facilities for electric cooking. The hotel's main kitchen has been modernized with electricity in every detail, adding new menu advantages and guest appeal to the other fine appointments of this modern hostelry.

The switch to electric cooking was made after an intensive study of its practical economy, its relationship to better food preparation and its fast-growing public appeal.

The advantages claimed for this modern method of cooking are better fried foods, because less fat is required in frying, juicier roasts and steaks, because natural juices are not cooked out, and more tasty vegetables, since far less water is needed and the natural flavors are retained. Head chef, Harry Dellaman, at the Kenmore, is now one of the most enthusiastic advocates of electric cooking. The step forward by the Kenmore is coincident with a rapid domestic change in the same direction as evidenced by many hundreds of electric range installations in the metropolitan Boston area this year.

In addition to the new Empire Room, complete dining facilities are available at the Hotel's grille room and in several smaller dining rooms, available for special parties, receptions and other private functions.

All of this equipment was supplied by the Edison General Electric Appliance Company, with the exception of the roll warmer and toasters which were supplied by the McGraw Electric Company. The installation of all equipment was made by Thompson-Winchester Company, Inc., local kitchen equipment dealers.

Political Drive Started by C.I.O. In Massachusetts

(Continued From Page 9)

they had been active in the labor movement "only four or five months," the experience of others at previous A. F. of L. conventions served to smooth out many difficult moments.

Delegates were seated, a constitution set up, calling for a per capita tax of one cent a month for each member, officers elected and nearly 40 resolutions adopted with a minimum of controversy. In selecting a convention city for 1938, a rebellion against the official leadership caused Springfield to be chosen.

Mass Meetings

The political plans of the C. I. O. council were set forth in a resolution adopted by the convention endorsing labor's Non-Partisan League. Recommending that C. I. O. members "participate in the League's activities in future elections," it virtually made the league the political adjunct of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts.

Policies of the league were described in an address by E. L. Oliver, of Washington, executive vice-president of the organization, who pictured its work in recent municipal campaigns in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

"Previously, labor has been forced to choose between enemies on the Republican and Democratic tickets," he said. "Now, we will form our own organizations in every district, ward and precinct, committed to neither party. If we need to set up a wholly new party organization, we will do that. This is the only way we can control the great corporations."

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Brophy both urged support for the wages-and-hours bill, which failed in the last session of Congress. After the convention endorsed it, Mr. Widman said the C. I. O. would furnish speakers for mass meetings in the measure's behalf.

Of state significance was the action of the convention in condemning Governor Hurley for (1) his labor appointments; (2) sending detectives of the state police to a Chicopee sit-down strike last July; (3) interfering with unionization by an A. F. of L. union of state hospital employees; and (4) vetoing the teachers' oath repealer.

Resolutions and Officers

Among other resolutions adopted by the delegates were:

1. Condemning fascism and defending democracy and civil liberties;

2. Recording the C. I. O.'s "firm policy of adherence to its contract obligations and responsibilities";

3. Favoring "President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reform measure."

Strongest opposition of the convention developed in regard to the Supreme Court resolution, but it was finally passed. A minority committee report stressed that while Mr. Roosevelt might use the court plan to "pack" the bench with Justices favorable to labor, another President might use the precedent to "pack" the court with reactionary Justices.

The officers heading the executive board of the C. I. O. Council, charged with "transacting all business of the council between conventions, are: Michael F. Widman jr., Boston, United Mine Workers, president, and D. J. Boyle, Peabody, National Leather Workers, secretary-treasurer. Vice-presidents for district 1 are Jacob Blume, Boston, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Salvatore Camello, Cambridge, United Rubber Workers; Charles H. Fell, South Boston, United Mine Workers. Vice-president for district 2 is Antonio England, New Bedford, Textile Workers Organizing Committee. Vice-president for district 3 is Louis Pilato, Lowell, United Shoe Workers. Vice-president for district 4 is Joseph Kelleher, Worcester, Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Vice-president for district 5 is Matthew Campbell, Springfield, United Electric, Radio and Machine Workers, vice-presidents at large are Joseph A. Salerno, Boston and Lawrence Textile Workers Organizing Committee; Thomas J. McGowan, Boston, National Maritime Union; James J. Mitchell, Lynn, United Shoe Workers, and David Boynick, Boston, American Newspaper Guild.

Educators Go On the Carpet For Making the Schools Dull

(Continued From Page 9)

to school they rebel against dull teaching presents also "one of the important hopes for the entire range of education," the authors believe.

Five years' experience at the Boston Center has revealed many of the things that adults require in a school. First of all, the most popular setting for courses is not a formal classroom, but living rooms, of which a dozen are now fitted up at the Center. Secondly, adults resent being lectured at without being permitted comments of their own. Thus all the courses at the Center are conducted by discussion.

What's In a Name?

Adults will not take courses that are not related closely to their everyday wants. At Boston when a speaking course was called "elocution," only four students enrolled. The titles "interpretative reading," and "voice culture," had the same result. When the title "pleasing speech" was used, 78 enrolled.

Once they start looking on education as a hobby, and not something they "ought to do," most adults want to learn to draw and paint rather than study art appreciation; more want to write fiction as amateurs than want to take up literary criticism.

Adults likewise will not tolerate the ordinary chronological method of teaching. Instead of beginning with Columbus and working down, American history must start with current events and work back.

Grownups come to school for many reasons, prominent among which is the desire to know the answers to some of their children's questions. It has been found in Boston.

FHA Insurance Plan Simplified

For home owners and builders the procedure of taking application for FHA mortgage insurance has been considerably simplified and the time shortened to six or eight days or even less to make the complete processing of the application, John F. Malley, state director of the Federal Housing Administration revealed last week.

The underwriting department, in shortening the time of the investigations, it is pointed out, still has to cope with the delay caused by applications from distant points of the State and by the necessity for further examination when complete information is lacking. When the party of application chooses to appeal the first rejection, he may do so at the risk of surrendering his process fee of $3 on each $1000 of property value or a minimum of $10.

Ships Resuming Freight Service To Ports in South

Ocean transportation skies are clearing today with clouds of labor trouble at southern seaports rolling away, and coastwise steamship lines that suspended operations during the storm preparing to weigh anchor and resume service.

One of the two such companies operating a Boston service—the Ocean Steamship Company, commonly known as the Savannah Line—is already back in action. The other—the Clyde Mallory Line—is planning to resume service Wednesday between Boston, New York, Charleston and Jacksonville, with sailing from Boston of the freighter Osage which has been tied up here for six weeks.

Steamer Oneida is to run alternately with the Osage, in a weekly service for the present. The freighter Norfolk, formerly in the run with the other two, is not returning to Boston under the new schedule.

Discontinuance of the service of the two companies, early in October, was due primarily to efforts of longshoremen at southern ports to secure increased wages. Officials of both companies averred that the cost of operation was already excessive and that anything additional would be "the straw that broke the camel's back." Conferences were held, but adjustment was still just around the corner. Result—boats were tied up, workers laid off.

Fluorescent Materials Aid Progress In Field of Artificial Lighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 22—Fluorescent materials offer a new field for employing ultra-violet light as an aid to artificial lighting, according to officials of the General Electric research laboratory.

"From cave man days up to the present time," says Dr. G. R. Fonda of the laboratory staff, "artificial illumination has depended mainly upon the incandescence of a heated solid either as particles of carbon in a flame or as a filament heated electrically.

"More recently the luminescence produced by an electric discharge through gas or vapor has been put to work. Now fluorescent materials are to be put to work."

"Briefly, fluorescent substances absorb light and then remit it as light of a longer wavelength. The phenomenon was discovered several centuries ago by an Italian shoemaker. It has long been the delight of magicians and vaudeville artists and the subject of more serious investigations by researchists.

"Like luminescence in a gas, fluorescence is the result of excitation of atoms, but in fluorescence the atoms are dispersed at random within a solid. Fluorescent materials fall into two main groups. The first contains organic dyes and salts of rare earth elements. As solids, they show no fluorescence, but it appears when they are in a dilute solution, either in liquid or in a solid medium like glass.

"The second classification contains the group of solids which are known as 'phosphors.' These are crystalline bodies, such as sulphides and silicates. Their fluorescent property is due to the presence within them, widely dispersed, of a very small amount of a foreign metal.

"In the application of fluorescence to illumination, a phosphor is coated on the wall of a discharge tube. A type of discharge is chosen some of whose ultraviolet radiation lies within the region where the phosphor is excited. The result is the conversion of ultraviolet into visible light. The amount of converted light may be many times the visible light normally produced by the tube, and the over-all efficiency of the lamp may be materially increased. Several colors may be produced, and also white light, depending upon the choice of phosphor."

More New Industries Secured For Unused Plants in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22—New Hampshire is continuing the success of its drive to obtain industries for its unused industrial properties. At Manchester, Amoskeag Industries, Inc., announces that it has sold 278,000 square feet of land with a plant having about 400,000 square feet of floor space to the Arms Manufacturing Company, inner lining manufacturers who had previously held a lease on the property.

At Tilton the former hosiery plant in that community has been purchased by Winslow Brothers and Smith, Inc., producers of various sheepskin products.

Bids were opened recently at Laconia for construction of a plant in that city for the Northland Ski firm.

Several organizations are playing an important part in this drive. Besides chambers of commerce, at Manchester there is Amoskeag Industries, Inc., which has brought about 20 diversified industries into the plant that it bought from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. The State Planning and Development Commission has brought several new industries to the state.

The Development Commission has adopted the following policy in seeking new industries:

Diversification of industry in each community.

Satisfaction of community needs by emphasizing types of industry for which labor is adapted.

Promotion of only those new industries which are of proved financial stability and which show a satisfactory record on labor problems.

Avoidance of uneconomic factors, such as securing new industries by inducements, including tax exemption.

Co-operation in every instance with local communities.

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Cases 42x38½ usually 55c 40c
Cases 45x38½ usually 60c 45c

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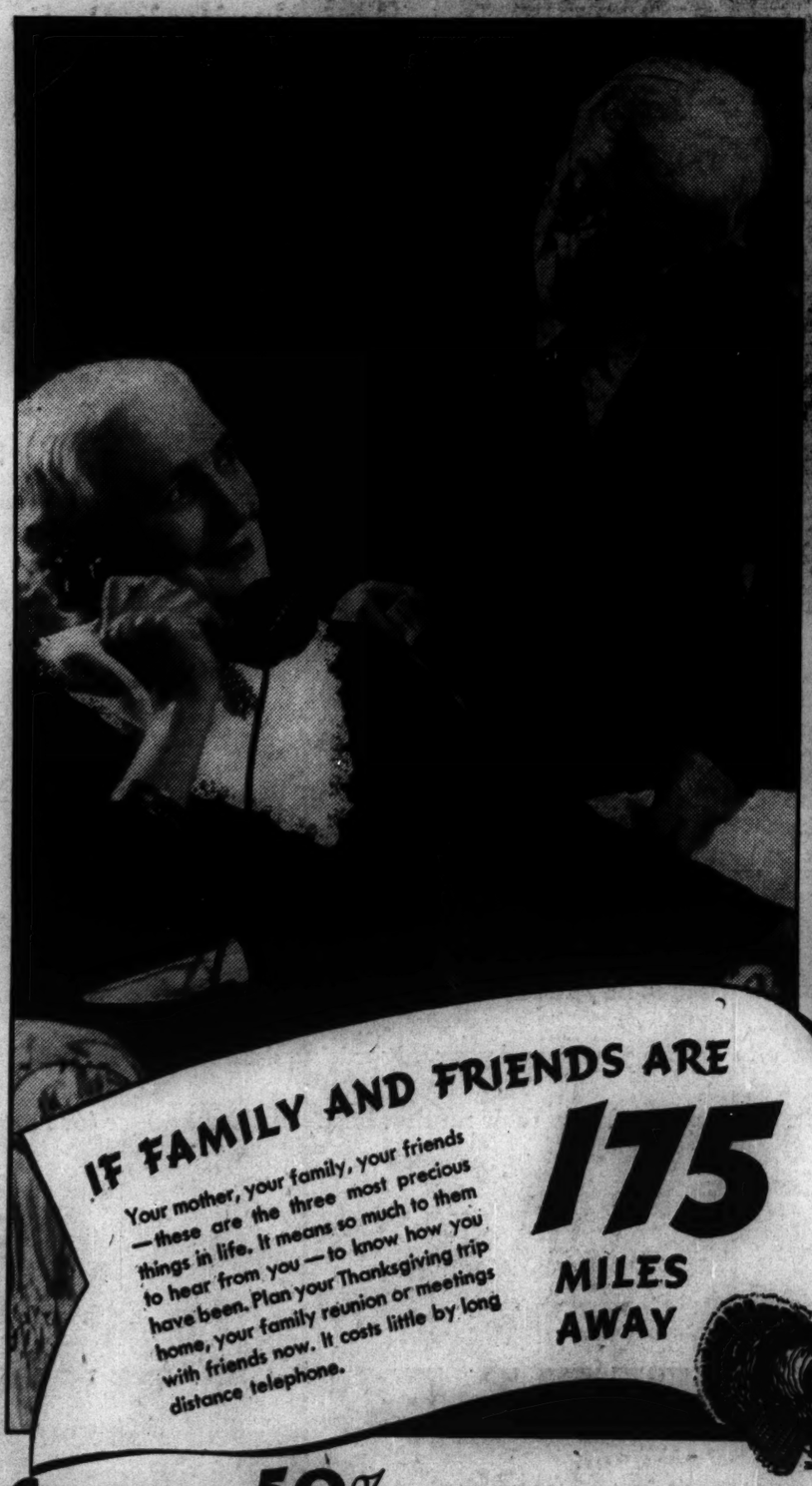

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Ask any Philadelphia merchant why he spends more dollars (3 times as many) to reach a Ledger reader. He'll tell you it's because he gets more back on every dollar spent . . . Ledger readers are more responsive. How is he sure? Because he employs day-to-day sales checks. Because, as a business man, as the head of a great department store, he cannot afford to guess. He must know how to get the most out of his advertising dollar. That's why for almost 6 consecutive years department store heads have bought more linage and spent more money to reach the Evening Ledger's responsive, able-to-buy readership.

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Business and Industry

Drop in Steel Output Sharpest on Record; Bottom Seen Near

Commerce and Finance

RFC Ready to Use Resources to Aid Building Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it was learned, is prepared to invest dollar for dollar with building material supply companies and other private business interests in the capital of giant home-building and financing associations.

These associations would be authorized to sell bonds or debentures guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration to raise additional millions for the mass production of low rent homes and apartments.

As officially outlined, the RFC's proposal involves modification by Congress of legislation passed several years ago authorizing the establishment of national mortgage associations. None of these associations ever has been formed, and the new legislation would be designed in part to overcome private capital's objections to going into them.

Regulations

It would permit the associations to sell securities up to 20 times the amount of their capital, instead of up to 12 times as now provided. Also, officials said, it would authorize more flexible regulations by the Federal Housing Administration concerning projects to be undertaken.

In addition the new legislation, which was introduced in the closing days of the last session of Congress, would clarify the associations' power to plan and carry out large scale projects of their own as well as to buy mortgages on projects undertaken by others. The associations would not attempt to organize their own building crews but would let contracts for construction.

Advocates say the proposal may be a keystone in the mass production housing which President Roosevelt has urged to check the current business depression. The President said recently that some new legislation would be needed to stimulate construction.

The advocates predicted that their program would result in the building of large groups of houses, or apartments, either on cheap land on the outskirts of cities or on the sites of rundown buildings within cities. Quantity buying of materials and other mass production methods, they contend, would overcome high construction costs which some experts say are hindering the building industry.

Successful Experience

Their models are two recent projects on the edge of Washington where low-rent apartments for 2433 families were built recently at a cost of $11,298,900. These developments, insured by the Federal Housing Administration, cater to government clerks and other persons with moderate but steady incomes. Not only are the projects 100 per cent occupied, but they have long waiting lists.

The RFC became interested in this type of work when about a year ago it lent a private builder the money to build one of these projects and was able to sell the mortgage at a profit soon afterward to a large life insurance company.

Interest Is Sought On Bonds Redeemed That Call for Gold

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stanley Reed, United States Solicitor General, urged the Supreme Court to place no limitation on the power of the government to refund gold bonds at lower interest rates.

His argument was countered by two attorneys—Robert A. Taft from Cincinnati and H. Vernon Eney of Baltimore—who asserted the treasury must continue to pay interest on its gold bonds, although they have been called for redemption in advance of the maturity date.

Their conflicting contentions, heard for two hours by the tribunal, will be continued.

The arguments were on three cases in which litigants sought to collect interest from the treasury. The litigants were the Dixie Terminal Company of Cincinnati, the estate of James J. Ransom of Des Moines, and Arthur Machen of Baltimore.

Mr. Taft, son of the late president and chief justice, William Howard Taft, argued with Mr. Eney that the government could not call its gold bonds without paying them off in gold. Since the treasury had not redeemed the obligations in gold, they contended, it must continue to pay the interest stipulated in the bonds.

Ore Freighter Launched On the Great Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LORAIN, Ohio — The first ore freighter to be launched on the Great Lakes in seven years, the William A. Irvin, named for the president of the United States Steel Corporation, slipped off the ways here recently to begin hauling iron ore from the upper lake mines to the steel areas to the south.

The ship, 610 feet long, which makes it among the largest to be operated by the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, is a sister ship to three other such vessels to be launched this year.

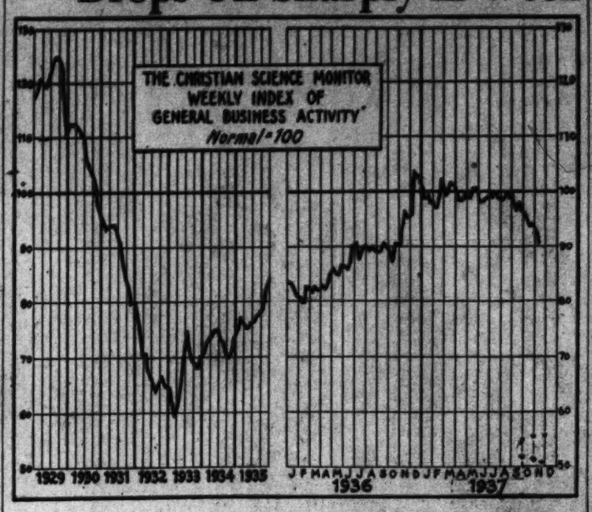
It is powered by a steam turbine instead of the usual reciprocating engines, a departure in lake ore freighter service design.

Drop in Margin Accounts Reflects Stock Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—An indication of the casualty list in the August-October stock market decline among margin speculators, who operate partly on borrowed money, is seen in a report which shows that margin accounts of 19 large brokerage firms dropped to about 48,000 on Oct. 26 from 54,733 Sept. 20.

Recent brokers' loan figures also have pointed to extensive forced liquidation of weakened margin accounts at the depths of the slide.

Monitor Index of Business Drops Off Sharply in Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity recorded during the week ended Nov. 13 one of the sharpest declines of the present recession. With substantial losses recorded for all of the components, the index fell to 90.4 (prel.) on Nov. 13, the lowest level since October, 1936, with the exception of Nov. 7, 1936, when the index registered 90.4, the same as the latest week. This compares with 92.6 on Nov. 6, 1937, and 93.5 on Nov. 14 of last year.

The sharpest decline was recorded by bank debits outside New York City. The total reported for this series dropped off against an increase in both the seasonal and intramonthly factors. With the exception of gains in two districts in the East, New York and Philadelphia large declines from the previous week were general throughout the country.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings continued their greater-than-seasonal decline in evidence in recent weeks. With the exception of the holiday week of July 10, the total for this group of loadings is the low est since the first part of February. On an adjusted basis, the latest week's figure is the lowest since April of last year.

The drop in the adjusted data for electric power production was the smallest for the three components, output having declined when only the trend factor called for increase. The decrease was only somewhat greater than usual on a seasonal basis. Of the three components only the power series remains above the level of a year ago.

Other indicators of business activity indirectly represented in the index show few signs of improvement. Steel ingot output last week continued its steep descent. Production dwindled to 35 per cent of capacity, the lowest since 1934 with the exception of one week in July, 1935.

Automobile production has held up unusually well in spite of the fact that one large producer has not yet started to produce on a volume scale. While manufacturers are continuing to proceed cautiously, increases in sales have been reported, promising higher production unless new labor troubles threaten.

Textile operations were further curtailed during the week. Manufacturers, it was reported, have been either shutting down or operating on part time.

Retail trade sagged further last week. While some sections reported gains over a year ago, most districts showed considerable losses. New York City sales declined 10 per cent below those of last year.

Wholesale commodity prices declined again in the week ended Nov. 13 to the lowest level of the year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index. The decline in the latest week was due mainly to a drop in the prices of foods, hides and leather products and textile products.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 13* 1937	Nov. 6 1937	Nov. 14 1936
Combined index	90.4	92.6	93.5
Bk debits outside NYC	82.5	86.8	87.8
Elec power prod	94.7	97.1	94.7
Misc carloadings	85.6	87.1	104.7

*Preliminary

British Foreign Trade Increases In October Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Preliminary figures supplied by the British Board of Trade show imports during October were £96,085,427, against £87,809,000 the month before and £80,539,000 in October, 1936. Exports were £47,216,048, against £44,263,000 and £41,764,000 and re-exports were £5,698,531, against £5,206,000 and £4,470,000, respectively.

Exports of yarn cloth from the United Kingdom in October were £5,779,000, against £5,683,000 in September. Imports of iron and steel products into Great Britain during October totaled 220,522 tons, against 226,190 in September, while exports totaled 206,916 tons, against 193,615.

Roper Sees Need Of Mass Home Building

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Roper said the housing industry needs to develop the mass production technique that has made other branches of American industry the most efficient in the world.

Mass production would solve high-cost construction problems, he told the national appraisal forum. Unit costs of materials would come down and labor might accept lower hourly wages in return for larger yearly earnings resulting from steadier employment, he said.

Department Store Charge Collections Lag Again

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department says September was the fourth consecutive month in which charge account collections by department stores lagged behind last year.

The stores collected 42.5 per cent of the amount due on open accounts during the month and 15.9 per cent on installment accounts, compared with 42.8 and 16.5 per cent in September, 1936.

Liquid Carbonic Earns $2.36

NEW YORK (AP)—Liquid Carbonic Corporation for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 reports net income of $1,855,866, after the federal undistributed profits surtax, equal to $2.36 a common share, compared with $1,106,823, or $1.58 a share, in the preceding fiscal year. The company, which manufactures and distributes soda fountain supplies, including carbonic gas, has plants in principal cities throughout the country.

Steel Operations Drop 4 Points To 35 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations in the United States declined 4 points during the past week to 35 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel. The decline, which started the first week in September, is the sharpest in the history of the steel industry.

Pittsburgh advanced 4 points to 38 per cent and Cincinnati 10 points to 25 per cent. Birmingham at 54 per cent and New England at 30 showed no change.

Chicago was down 7.5 points to 27.5 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania down 3 points to 35, Youngstown 1 point to 42, Wheeling 11 points to 43, Cleveland 20 points to 15, Buffalo 4.5 points to 28, St. Louis 18 points to 15 and Detroit 11 points to 71.

Decline May Have Halted

"Indications are appearing, however," says the report, "in the steel market to support a belief that the bottom practically has been reached and further recession in buying and production will be small. Last week an accumulation of orders by Pittsburgh mills caused an increase in activity and Chicago mills will operate at a higher rate this week for the same reason.

"Canvass by steel producers has revealed that in many instances consumers are operating at rates close to those of last spring, using stocks accumulated through mid-year, and refraining from further buying until the general situation has cleared. It is apparent that consumers have more steel in stock than had been realized and this is responsible in part for the present dearth of buying.

"Most steel producers find buying this month is at a lower rate than in October but in most cases consumers require prompt delivery, indicating immediate need. Continued absence of automobile builders from the market is an important factor in present dullness.

"Some additional business from off companies is in prospect, two pipe lines of moderate length being considered and inquiry for a tanker requiring 4000 tons is expected out soon.

Roads Enter Market

"In spite of their unfavorable financial situation railroads are entering the market with what promises to be a fair rate of buying of rails and rolling stock. Early favorable action on the request for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates undoubtedly would bring considerable business at once.

"With scrap at present about $9 per ton lower than the high point of the year, and about $11 below current prices, of pig iron many dealers believe it a good speculation to hold tonnage for a better price when steel production is resumed on a better scale," concludes the report.

In continued absence of buying of scrap, Steel's composite last week declined 33 cents to $13.08, which is $9 per ton below the composite price at the beginning of April. The iron and steel composite was lowered 2 cents, to $38.90 by scrap weakness. Finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last Friday afternoon the stock market broke out of what traders call a triangle—on the down-side. The triangle consisted of declining tops and rising bottoms, since October 19, until the range narrowed down to where a break-out was due. Friday's prices sank steadily and by the closing bell were lower than they had been since 1935 except for an hour or so of distress selling at the October 19 opening.

The assumption was drawn from this by many traders that, last month's closing lows having been decisively broken, the market would drift or crash to a new resistance level. The low on October 19 on the Dow-Jones industrial averages was 115; the closing average last Friday was 118. The next "resistance level" is conceived to lie somewhere between 110 and 90 on the same index. This imaginary "trading range" is not conjured out of the blue. It is the range of prices between July, 1933, and the spring of 1935. Before that level could be penetrated, a tremendous volume of trading could be expected, because within it thousands of investors would see their stocks back where they bought them, and so refuse to sell, while other thousands would see them down where they "missed the boat" some 2½ to 4 years ago.

Political News a Deterrent

The market, so this type of guessing goes, might even hold in this range, some 15 or 20 per cent below present prices, for long enough time for the business picture to reverse itself and provide an ultimate support for something of a rally. Meantime, disregarding the October 19 crash, market prices seem to be doing the same type of downward zig zag they did last spring.

Leaving this type of ruler-and-pencil conjecture aside, it may be said that the sharp decline of last week was primarily the result of disappointment over political news. Prices started the week badly when the President's message to Congress began appearing on the broadtape on Monday. The more traders read the more they sold. They were disappointed at the seemingly half-hearted reference to tax revision and more than disappointed at the continuing persistence of the Chief Executive in his previously determined program of farm bill, wage-and-hour bill, administrative reorganization and little TVA's—a legislative menu scarcely designed to reassure business.

Then it appeared that Congress might be willing merely to modify the two obnoxious taxes; and there was the sober reflection that even if Congress did come through with complete abolition of these taxes, they would have to be made up somewhere else, particularly the undistributed profits tax. And some of the market leaders, like Telephone and General Motors, would probably have to pay more if the necessary revenue were raised by the normal corporation income tax than by the present method of raising it from weak, improvident, ambitious, or inventory-ridden companies.

Lastly there was the letter from the President to the Federal Trade Commission suggesting that 1937 high prices might be due to baleful monopolistic practices. Two weeks ago this column reported that "revision of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act is not expected" but "not" was misprinted "now." However it now appears that there may be pressure for such revision, or more FTC prosecutions, meaning that the political wind is still blowing in the business man's face.

More Strikes—Prices Tend Down

The decline in steel operations since September has been the sharpest on record. The hope is that a turn may come in the next few weeks which will permit the seasonal improvement in the first quarter to bring operations up to 50 per cent. What happens then is anybody's guess—a variation on the universal question "Is this a recession or a depression?"

Another unfavorable influence on Wall Street speculations was the news of further sit-down strikes in the Pontiac plant of General Motors and of strikes against Goodyear in Akron. The feeling is that the poor timing of such strikes indicates either desperation or disorder in the ranks of the labor leadership which has been so aggressive in the last year, injecting further uncertainty into the business picture.

Commodity prices continued on down during the week at the same precipitate rate of decline in effect since August. New lows were recorded in cocoa, rubber, hides, and several other commodities. In the last ten days October statistics published in five leading commodities have been in every case unfavorable.

October rubber consumption was down to 37,000 tons, against about 50,000 tons monthly during most of 1936 and the first half of 1937. Copper inventories in this country were up 37,000 tons and further curtailment was announced by Phelps-Dodge. Primary producers are still quoting 12 cents, smelters 11 cents, and seconds are available around 10 cents.

Slab zinc stocks jumped during October from 13,517 tons to 25,817 tons, or back to February levels. Lead stocks jumped during October from 90,742 tons to 100,646 tons after having declined in every previous month this year.

Bonds a Bright Spot

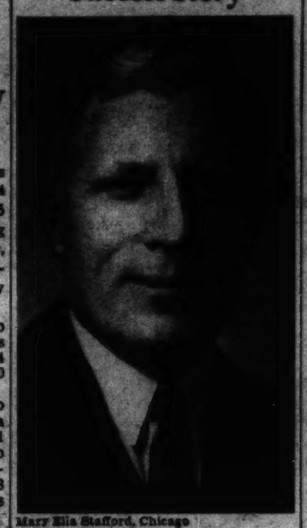
The one bright spot on the exchanges was the government bond market. Governments have been advancing steadily in recent weeks, as they normally should in periods of declining business without credit strain. The Federal Reserve system bought $18,125,000 of bills and notes, against $10,400,000 of bills last week. Despite the efforts of the Reserve authorities to look innocent it is hardly possible to avoid the conclusion that these purchases are based on the same easy-money theories as inspired the heavy 1932 and 1933 open-market buying programs. Excess reserve are now up around $1,100,000,000.

The market for new corporation bond issues is still wholly dormant. During the week insurance companies bought three issues direct from borrowing corporations, totaling around $35,000,000, and about half the proceeds are said to have been used to pay off bank loans, contributing to the week's $28,000,000 decrease in commercial loans of the local banks. Metropolitan Life bought $5,000,000 of 3¼s from Potomac Edison and $21,000,000 of serial notes maturing up to 1945 from Phillips Petroleum.

The subject of higher stock trading commissions has come to life. Tomorrow the latest recommendations of the committee on quotations and commissions will be laid before the governing body of the New York Stock Exchange. This will be the fourth draft of rate revision, and is expected to have little in common with previous proposals except that it will still recommend higher rates.

Gold continues to flow out slowly, though the London price has dropped. With falling stock prices gold shares have revived. . . . The United States Treasury deficit on November 15 was $702,000,000 o: $7,000,000 in excess of the President's latest estimate for the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1938. Deficit for November is running at the rate of $380,000,000 for the full month.

Success Story



Mary Ella Stafford, Chicago

John Holmes

Who Has Risen Through Minor Positions With Swift & Co., Chicago Packing, From Messenger in 1906, to Presidency. He Succeeds G. F. Swift, Who Will Remain Active as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Holmes Is the Fourth President of the Concern in 33 Years, and the Only President Not Named Swift

Brazilian Debt Amortization Is Seen Continuing

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa has been commissioned in a cabinet meeting over which President Getulio Vargas presided to begin negotiations with holders of Brazilian bonds abroad.

It was stated he would seek new accords for resumption of amortization of the Brazilian debt in accordance with the country's financial possibilities.

The Government suspended remittance of funds for foreign obligations pending conclusion of the negotiations.

Mr. Vargas issued a manifesto Nov. 10, when a new constitution was promulgated, declaring the new regime would suspend payments on all Government debts abroad.

[He later declared Brazil must revise the scheme for payments on her foreign debt "so as to pay only what we can within our balance of trade."

[He declared at the time that "special consideration" would be given United States holders of Brazilian Government bonds.

[J. Reuben Clark Jr., representative of the American Bondholders' Committee in New York, stated recently that United States investments in Brazilian federal, state and municipal securities totaled approximately $360,000,000.]

Bond Maturities Total $25,305,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Corporate bond maturities during December will total $25,305,000 according to the Statistics Company, of New York.

The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 72 of which 5 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

December 1

N. Y. Even'g Journal 1st Sr 6¼s	$2,150,000
Penna. RR Eq. "O" 2¾s	1,238,000
Secur'ties Co. of N.J. Ser "J" 5s	1,000,000
So. Pac. Co Eq. Tr. "P" 5s	2,100,000
York Railways 1st 5s	6,106,000

November maturities amounted to $32,649,000 and the 61 issues and portions of issues falling due in January total $46,768,350.

Consumption of Rubber Drops During October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude rubber consumption by manufacturers in the United States during October amounted to 38,707 long tons, compared with 43,893 in September and 49,637 in October, last year, according to the Rubber Manufacturers Association. Imports of crude rubber in October were 52,508 tons, against 56,049 in September, and 40,920 in October, last year.

Domestic stocks of crude rubber on Oct. 31 are estimated at 195,685 tons, compared with 182,556 on Sept. 30 and 224,000 on Oct. 31, 1936. Crude rubber afloat to the United States on Oct. 31 is placed at 80,653 tons, against 83,288 on Sept. 30 and 67,825 on Oct. 31, last year. Reclaimed rubber consumption in October is estimated at 12,234 tons, production at 15,849 tons, and stocks on hand Oct. 31 at 23,572 tons.

Finance Concerns Ask Stricter Terms to Boost Used-Car Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Having seen new car sales increase as the result of easy terms, and a consequent handling of a large share of the financing business by company-controlled finance corporations which are chiefly concerned with selling new cars, independent automobile finance companies are urging a wider application of restricted terms as a means of turning new buying activity into the used car market, it was brought out at sessions of the American Finance Conference which met here recently.

The terms which the independent companies are urging and which they claim will benefit buyers as well as dealers are one-third down payment on the purchase price of the new car and 18 months in which to make the balance of the payments.

These restricted terms which the conference went on record as advocating a year ago are now beginning to function with them, it is found, and the shorter terms on which new cars can be bought, in the estimation of these independent companies, are now for the first time actually being put into effect.

The conference represents more than 350 independent automobile finance companies having branches scattered in some 45 states.

Used Car Business

Since a greater proportion of the business of these independent companies is in the used car field and since they are in competition with the finance corporations controlled by the big automobile companies, they are naturally benefited when a buyer drops his idea of purchasing a new car on easy terms and is persuaded to buy a good-conditioned used car, it is found.

In discussing the recent activities of the independent finance companies Mr. F. V. Chew, executive vice-president of the American Finance Conference, pointed to the fact that the determination of the conference to combat long term buying of 24 and 30 months and to bring the period down to 18 months was beginning to have its effects. Many groups of finance men have been organized during the summer in about a dozen of the larger cities and these groups are now functioning to the point, he said, where terms have been approaching the standards established by the conference a year ago.

The conference had extended their former 12-month term to 18 months on the ground that cars are now lower in price and at the same time better constructed, Mr. Chew said. But to allow customers as much as 24 to 30 months, in his estimation, was giving too much encouragement to buyers to purchase a higher priced car than they could afford or than they could eventually pay for.

Corrections Being Made

"The automobile financing situation today because of unduly extended terms, now being corrected, has been good for automobile manufacturers interested only in the sales of new cars," said Mr. Chew. "But it has had an unfortunate repercussion on the automobile dealer who is now over-stocked with used cars. Likewise the automobile purchaser has been encouraged to over-extend himself and, inasmuch as the average buyer looks only to the amount of the monthly payment and forgets the number of months involved, he often is persuaded to purchase beyond his means.

"It would be better for the average buyer not to overextend himself by demanding 24 months or longer in which to pay for his new automobile. He really would be better off if he bought a new car in a lower priced field or if he bought a good late model used car."

The great number of sleek, shiny new cars on the highway today and the correspondingly large number of good, late model, well conditioned used cars standing on the floors of sales rooms is believed to be the result of the long easy terms offered by the finance companies controlled by the automobile companies which are in competition with the independent finance companies, it is learned.

Arthur W. Newton, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, discussed consumer credit in the automobile field, urging the continued policy of increased down payments and short terms, citing figures to show that the dollar volume of automobile sales has decreased since 1928, although the number of cars sold has increased.

"It is most gratifying to note that on the volume of purchasing there has been a marked lessening in the amount of new car paper with less than one-third down payment," said Mr. Newton, "and some, but not so great, improvement in used car paper. It is interesting to note that since Jan. 1, 1935, there has been not only a smaller percentage of repossessions, but a smaller percentage of loss on those repossessions."

Effect of Slump

Clarence Landen, vice-president of Securities Acceptance Company, Omaha, Neb., said the current business recession will not hurt the automobile financing industry. He pointed out that the 15 per cent price increase of the automobile industry would make a drop of 10 per cent in sales necessary before there was a recession in auto financing.

The increased agricultural purchasing power would tend to offset any reduction in metropolitan buying ability and largely because of this he did not think that a 10 per cent drop was likely. Others at the conference, however, expressed the opinion that a 10 per cent drop in sales is certain if business does not improve soon.

Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, told the conference that installment selling is not as dangerous to prosperity as many have predicted. "Installment selling," he said, "has increased faster than the general upturn in business, but such credit has been the primary factor in developing and maintaining the broad American business program."

It was estimated that in 1936 over 60 per cent of the automobiles purchased were bought on the installment basis.

Ship Lines Ask Rise Of 15 P. C. in Rates

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thirteen ship lines, in the Atlantic-Gulf-Chesapeake Bay trade, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates and charges.

The proposed increases would apply to all rates subject to I. C. C. jurisdiction.

The petitioning carriers were the Bull Steamship Line, Agwiline, Inc., (Clyde-Mallory Line), the Lykes-Coastwise Line, Inc., the Mooremack Gulf Lines, Inc., the Pan-Atlantic Steamship Corporation, the Southern Pacific Company (Southern Pacific Steamship Lines) (Morgan Line), Southern Steamship Company of Baltimore City, the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Company, and the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah.

Southern Road Liquidation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railway Company, a corporation organized to take over the assets of the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia Railway, has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to carry out its plan of liquidation.

Financing Totals Only $127,621,000 Month of October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued a summary that shows that registrations statements which became effective in October under the Securities Act of 1933 covered securities amounting to only $127,621,000, reflecting the lag in financing in recent months. The total compared with $156,395,000 in the preceding month and $526,330,000 in October, 1936.

The total for October amounted to $126,866,000 after deducting from last month's volume $755,000 of common and preferred stock issues, which were registered from reserve against conversion of other issues having convertible features. With the exception of the month before last, this was the lowest figure on that basis for any month since February, 1935. The volume for September, 1937, was only $108,516,000.

Four statements of the 30 which became effective in October accounted for 77.7 per cent of the gross proceeds. These were $48,364,000 of 2¾ per cent bonds by the Central New York Power Corporation; $18,000,000 of 3¾ per cent bonds by the Idaho Power Company; $13,000,000 of 3½ per cent secured notes by North Boston Lighting Properties and 200,000 shares of $4.50 cumulative preferred stock by the Continental Can Company.

The utilities led with offerings of securities (excluding any reserved for conversion purposes) of $79,610,360, or 62.8 per cent of the total; manufacturing industries were next with $29,448,848, or 23.2 per cent, and financial and investment companies third with $16,032,500, or 12.6 per cent.

An aggregate of $124,399,000 was intended for cash sale for the account of the registrants and of this volume, $118,066,000 represented issues of established enterprises and $6,333,000 initial offerings of newly organized companies. Estimated proceeds after deducting distribution expenses were $119,089,000.

A considerable part of this total, $44,918,000, or 37.7 per cent, was for new money purposes; $30,506,000, or 25.6 per cent, for expenditures for plant and equipment, and $14,413,000, or 12.1 per cent, for additional working capital.

Of the remainder, the issuers proposed to apply $62,086,000, or 52.1 per cent, toward payment of indebtedness; $11,539,000, or 9.7 per cent, for purchasing securities for investment, and $546,000, or 0.5 per cent, for other purposes.

Common stock issues, which in September had represented 32 per cent of the total of securities other than those reserved for conversion purposes, amounted to only 7.7 per cent in October and were for proceeds of $9,830,571. Preferred stocks, because of the large registration by Continental Can, aggregated $26,000,000, or 20.5 per cent of the total, in October, compared with 9.5 per cent in September. Certificates of participation, beneficial interests and warrants were for $12,175,000, or 9.6 per cent, and secured bonds, $78,860,360, or 62.2 per cent.

Reserve Reveals Lendable Money Supply Larger

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board disclosed it contributed in the last week to another boost in the supply of lendable money in the nation's banks by giving them cash for $18,600,000 worth of their Government securities.

The board started a week ago to build up this supply so banks will be able to fill all business loan requests during the Christmas season, when the public normally takes a huge volume of its deposits out of the banks to pay for holiday gifts.

Ten million dollars worth of Treasury notes and $8,000,000 worth of Treasury bills were included in the credit-easing purchases, in the week ended November 17. In the previous week the board bought $10,400,000 worth of Treasury bills.

During the week the banks added $43,000,000 to their reserves, of which $30,000,000 was in excess of reserve requirements and therefore was available for loans. Total excess reserves now stand at $1,100,000,000.

The bank supply of money also increased, in part, because of a $30,000,000 drop in the amount of cash circulating in the hands of the public and a $15,000,000 decrease in the amount of cash held in the Treasury.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $1,257,000,000 on November 17, unchanged for the week.

SHOP

That "special" gift which requires such careful choosing . . . and the gift to be monogrammed . . . and the gifts that travel far to their destinations . . . these all should be selected early. It's time to begin. Merchants are ready, as a glance at any issue of The Christian Science Monitor will tell you nowadays.

EARLY

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day (final) 1,210,240
1937 vol. to date 371,770,363
1936 vol. to date 435,005,883

Stocks Continue To Drop Sharply In Today's Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Although selling was comparatively light, leading stocks toppled 1 to 6 points in today's market, many, including U. S. Steel, landing in new low ground for the past 2 years or longer. A few inactives lost as much as 9 at the worst.

Mild buying support appeared occasionally and extreme losses were shaded near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

The downward slant in business, with few signs of any substantial revival over the near-term, brokers said, continued the principal market depressant.

Steels Decline

Steels were again under a cloud as mill operations once more slipped.

A downward revision of sales estimates for motor manufacturers in addition to labor complications, contributed to weakness of stocks in this category. Evacuation of "sit-downers" from the Fisher Body plant of General Motors failed as a stimulating influence.

Rubbers were unable to get ahead notwithstanding the calling off of the Goodyear strike. This stock, together with U. S. Rubber and Goodrich, retreated with the rest of the list.

Congressional happenings provided no especial inspiration for stocks, and doubts increased regarding the possibility of business aid coming from the extra session.

In addition to "Big Steel," conspicuous losers included Bethlehem, Youngstown, National Steel, Sloss-Sheffield, Chrysler, General Motors, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, General Electric, Du Pont, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Macy, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Norfolk & Western, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, Union Carbide, Philip Morris and Allis Chalmers.

Dome Mines edged forward but other gold stocks marked time.

Discouraging to recovery proponents was the way in which generous year-end dividends have been generally disregarded by stocks of even the companies concerned.

Utilities were inclined to do a bit better than other groups on hopes the hatchet will be buried when the President holds his conference with power and light officials.

Coppers were in the unpopular class most of the time as reports were heard of important producers preparing to cut output because of dwindling demand for the red metal.

Building material issues had to contend with reports of slackening urban construction.

Bond Market Uncertain

Slow in developing a definite trend, the bond market moved haltingly today in a fractional range, with gains and losses about evenly divided.

U. S. Governments were higher over a broad front, although most gains were confined to minor limits. Treasury 3¾'s and 3¼'s, 1945, each improved about ⅛.

Divergent swings of corporate issues attested to trading indecision and desire to await Washington developments touching the industrial and business realms. Some rails were heavy.

At midday fractional gains were being held by loans of National Dairy Products, Shell Union Oil, Studebaker, Santa Fe, Illinois Central, International Paper, McKesson & Robbins and Bethlehem Steel.

Down a little were Missouri Pacific 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Walworth 4s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s and International Telephone 5s. Armour & Co. 5s gave up about a point.

Some loans of Brazil were down a point or so. Other foreign groups were quiet and narrow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Curb stocks buckled fractions to around 2 points in quiet trading today. As the session neared the final hour a handful of stocks countered the trend for minor gains.

Newmont Mining was off around 2 points. Aluminum Co., American Gas & Electric, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. and Gulf Oil tilted down about a point.

Losing fractions were American Light & Traction, Cord Corp., Creole Petroleum, Electric Bond & Share, International Petroleum, McWilliams Dredging, Niagara Hudson Power, Pennroad, St. Regis Paper, United Gas and United Wall aPper.

Connecticut River Power Co.

Frank D. Comerford, chairman of the board of New England Power Association, announces that net earnings available for fixed charges of Connecticut River Power Company, a subsidiary, for the first nine months of 1937, were $1,901,506, equivalent to 2.49 times such charges.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London (AP)—Large liquidating sales came into the stock market at the close today and the tone was weak. Practically all sections of the list finished with net losses and Brazilian bonds were exceptionally weak, declining as much as 10 points. Oils steadied somewhat on bear covering and rubber shares were easier despite higher prices for that commodity.

Paris (AP)—International securities moved irregularly in the Bourse while the general tone was heavy. Rentes finished 10 to 40 centimes down and Suez Canal lost 75 francs. Royal Dutch was almost 100 francs lower.

Liverpool (AP)—Wheat futures advanced on reports of rain in the Argentine and steadiness in Buenos Aires prices. Closing quotations were ½d to ⅝d net higher. Cotton futures moved six to seven points higher on Bombay buying which revealed a scarcity of contracts. Speculators remained cautious pending definite legislation at Washington.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35	26	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	30	30	30	— ⅛
65	45	Acme Steel (4)	3	44	44	44	— ¼
23½	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	21	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (.80)	3	19¼	18	18	— ¼
36	16½	Addressograph (1.60)	9	22	22	22	
4⅞	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅝	1½	1½	Nov 16
80¼	46¾	Air Reduction (1a)	39	60¼	46¼	46¼	−2¾
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	4	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
15⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.15a)	24	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Allegheny	18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
68½	10	Allegh pf xw	1	13½	13½	13½	Nov 18
80¾	11	Allegh pf $35 ww	4	13½	13	13¼	+ ¾
60	11	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	13	13	13	
83½	16⅜	Allegh cv pf	3	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¾
45⅝	13	Allied Stl (1.80)	13	17½	16½	16½	−1⅛
27½	6½	Allied Indust (1)	1	8	8	8	Nov 20
236½	146	Allied Ch & Dye (8)	13	181½	148	148	−9
17⅞	10	Allied Kid (1a)	1	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25½	10	Allied Mills (2c)	9	13½	13½	13⅝	B—1½
31⅞	8⅛	Allied Stores (.25a)	50	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
85	80	Allied Stores pf (5)	8	82¼	81½	81½	—1¼
83½	24	Allis-Ch Mfg (2½g)	52	41¼	39	39¼	—2¼
39¾	9½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	13	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (2)	1	30	30	30	+1
114⅝	53½	Amerada (2)	15	83	82	83	—2¼
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	4	63	62¾	63	Nov 18
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	2	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	9	31	30½	30½	+ ½
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	10	84¾	83	83	B—1½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	167½	157½	157½	Nov 18
71	15¾	Am Car & Fdy (⅝g)	16	21	19½	19½	— ¾
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	40	39	39	Nov 19
23¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	43	18	14⅛	14⅝	—1¼
180	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 19
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	2	100	100	100	
23⅝	8½	Am Colortype	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
30⅝	8½	Am Comi Alcohol	8	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
33⅝	12½	Am Cryn Sug (3½g)	10	14⅝	14½	14½	—
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	8	4½	4½	4½	
17	5	Am European	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	28	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
58⅛	17	Am & For P 5½ pf	4	30	29	30	— ⅛
68⅞	19	Am & For P 6 pf	5	34	32¾	34	
38½	5¾	Am & For P 3 pf	10	11	10¼	10	— ¾
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	23	3⅝	2½	3⅛	
58⅜	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	8	32	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	34⅞	34½	34⅝	—
4¾	1½	Am Ice	12	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
17⅜	6½	Am International	4	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	13	18	16½	16½	—2½
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	5	61	61	61	—1
29⅝	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	6	14	13½	13½	— ½
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	6	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
68⅜	26	Am Metal (1¼g)	13	26	24¾	24¾	—1⅝
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	100½	100	100	Nov 20
16½	3	Am Power & Light	117	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	42	42	42	—2
72⅛	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	21	38	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.80)	76	12⅞	11¾	11¾	—1¼
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	47	22	20	20	—1½
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	12	75	74½	74½	—1½
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	9	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
105¾	43	Am Smelt & R (4g)	88	44¾	41½	41¾	—3¼
154	125	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	125	125	125	Nov 19
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	2	48	48	48	—1½
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	14	24⅜	23	23	—2⅝
28¼	8⅜	Am Stores	21	9	8½	9	+ ¼
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	28½	28	28	—1
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	107¾	107⅜	107⅞	Nov 20
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19½	17¼	19½	Nov 20
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	34	147	144¾	144¾	—3½
99	65¾	Am Tobacco (5)	8	67	65⅝	65⅞	+ ⅛
98⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	69	68⅛	68½	— ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	138½	137⅞	137⅞	Nov 17
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	10	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
20½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	76	14⅝	13½	13⅝	—1
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	83	83	83	—1
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	7	5⅜	5½	5½	
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	2	35	33¾	33¾	—1¾
26	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	21	6½	6	6	— ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2¼g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 10
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¼g)	255	26⅞	25	25	—2¾
97	39	Anacon W&C (4)	2	42	42	42	Nov 20
24⅝	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	3	17½	15½	15½	—2¼
37½		Andes Copper	1	14½	14¼	14¼	Nov 19
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 4
46	29¼	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	29½	29	29	— ½
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	Nov 17
13⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	27	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	3	65¾	65⅜	65¼	
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	15	37⅛	35	35	—
16¼	4½	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	6⅝	Assd Dry Goods	19	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	71	71	71	Nov 18
126	83	Assd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83	83	83	Nov 20
57½	35	Assoc Invest (3a)	1	42	42	42	Nov 16
94¾	34	Atch T & S F (2g)	47	37	34¼	34¼	—3½
104	77½	Atchison pf (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	Nov 20
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	24	24½	23½	23½	—1½
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	2	7	6½	6½	+ ⅛
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	2	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅜
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	16	20½	20	20	— ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	Nov 17
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	—3
94	40½	Atlas Powder (3½g)	1	42	42	42	—1
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	8	6½	6	6	— ⅛
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	7	8⅝	8½	8½	
9½	2	Austin Nichols	2	3	3	3	Nov 20
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	6	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ¼

B

23¾	8	Baldwin Loco ct	29	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	49	11⅞	10½	10¾	—1½
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	12	13⅜	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35	35	35	Nov 20
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	12	15¾	15	15⅛	— ⅜
32	9	Barker Bros	10	9⅝	8½	8½	—1
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	41	13	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	17	16¾	16¾	Nov 19
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf xw (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 10
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	97½	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
15¾	7⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	8	8½	8	8¼	— ⅛
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	59	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	—1¼
23⅜	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	6	17½	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
62¾	34	Best & Co (2½a)	5	35	34	34	Nov 20
105½	41	Beth Steel (4c)	243	47⅜	43¾	44	—3¾
20	14	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	—
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	8	90½	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
69¾	25	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	25	25	25	— ½
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	9	14½	13½	13½	— ⅝
39⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	1	13	12	12¼	— ¾
49¾	20	Boeing Air (.40g)	58	24¼	22½	22½	—1½
48½	21	Bohn Alum (2⅝g)	1	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	4	15	15	15	Nov 20
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	29	18¼	18	18	— ¼
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	23	28¾	27½	27½	—1
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	—1
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	1	1	1	Nov 20
35⅞	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	18½	18½	18¼	— ⅛
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	15	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	57	21½	19⅝	20	—1½
53½	30½	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	30¼	30½	30½	— ¾
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	3	31½	31	31½	+ ½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	2¼	2	2	
38½	6½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	9	9	9	Nov 20
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	9	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	35	35	35	
53¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	1	21	21	21	
60	36½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	36	36	36	— ½
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	5	8½	8	8	— ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	7	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	33	32	32	—1
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	9	7¼	7	7	— ¼
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	24	18¼	17	17¼	— ⅜
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	5	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	Nov 19
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1⅜)	2	20	20	20	— ½
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	9	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	3	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	2	18	18¾	18	Nov 20

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
20¼	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	15	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
37⅞	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	3	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	23	13½	12⅝	12⅝	—1
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	18	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
61½	29¼	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
38⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
9½	3¾	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	1	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
191¼	85½	Case (J I) (6g)	9	88	82	82	—6
100	40½	Caterpil Trac (2a)	16	41¼	40	40½	—1
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Nov 19
41¾	17	Celanese Corp (3½g)	21	19¾	18¼	18¼	—1¾
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¾	21	Celotex (1.30g)	4	24	24	24	+ ½
30¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	28	28	28	
13⅜	2	Cent Pdy	11	4	3½	3½	— ⅛
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	1	11	11	11	Nov 20
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	5½	4⅞	4⅞	Nov 20
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40c)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
86⅜	35½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	23	37	36	36	
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	13	8	7½	7½	— ½
63¾	28½	Champ Pap & P (3)	4	27½	26¾	26¾	—1⅝
48	5	Checker Cab	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
68⅜	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	43	39½	37¾	38	—1¾
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	Nov 18
90⅝	41⅝	Ches Corp (3)	12	49	48¾	48½	+ ⅜
4⅝	¾	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	Nov 20
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	5	3⅜	3	3	
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Nov 20
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1¾g)	6	11	10⅞	11	
3½	⅝	Chi M St P & P	4	1⅜	1	1	Nov 20
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	8	2½	1⅞	1⅝	— ⅛
33	6⅝	Chi Pneu T	16	11⅝	10½	10½	—1⅝
45	28	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	Nov 20
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 20
16¼	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
97½	6¼	Chi Tell Can (1½g)	2	9½	9½	9½	Nov 19
32⅛	13	Chick Cut Oil	8	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
18⅜	2	Childs Co	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
136¼	82½	Chrysler (10g)	511	85⅝	82¼	82⅝	—6¾
121⅝	11	City Ice & F (2)	2	13	13	13	— ⅝

10⅝	2	City Stores	3	3½	3½	3½	
48	23	Clark Equip (4.80g)	3	29⅝	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
46⅛	22	Clev Graph B (1½g)	6	24½	22	22	—1
37	20½	Climax Molyb (.90c)	5	26⅝	25½	25½	—1½
29⅝	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	10	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
170½	83⅝	Coca-Cola (3a)	4	112	111	111	—1
88	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	
25⅜	6½	Colgate-Palm (1⅔)	20	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
104⅝	83½	Colgate-Palm pf (4)	11	93½	93½	93½	Nov 19
62⅝	29⅝	Coll & Alt (5g)	10	36¼	35	35	—1
61⅝	13½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	15	13⅜	13⅜	—1⅞
22	18	Colum Br A (1.40g)	3	18½	18½	18½	—1⅞
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.40g)	3	18½	18½	18½	Nov 20
30⅞	4¾	Colum G&E (.40c)	190	9¾	9	9⅛	— ⅜
108	68¼	Colum G&E pf A (8)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Nov 19
79½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	9	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
46⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (2½)	1	31	31	31	Nov 20
126¾	71	Colum Carbon (4a)	6	71½	70½	70½	—3¾
69½	23¼	Comi Credit (4a)	23	38¾	37½	37¾	—
114	84⅞	Comi Credit pf (4½)	2	98	94⅞	94⅞	Nov 18
80¼	30½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	26	42	39¾	39¾	—1½
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (6½)	1	97½	97½	97½	—1½
91½	6	Comi Solv (.60)	10	9⅝	8	8	— ⅝
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	91	3¼	2	2½	
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	10	42	40½	41¼	+ ½
19½	4½	Conde Nast	2	6	6	6	Nov 20
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	3	33	33½	33	+ ⅛
19½	9	Congress Cigar	1	9	9	9	Nov 20
33⅝	8	Consol Aircraft	8	13	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	3	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
49⅛	23	Consol Edison (2)	76	25½	24½	24½	—1
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	94	93½	93½	—1½
8¾	1	Consol Film	14	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	4½	Consol Film pf	3	8¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
13½	3½	Consol Laundries	2	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (1a)	89	9¾	9	9	— ⅜
105⅞	101	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
10⅝	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 20
⅛	⅜	Consol Textile	8	½	⅜	⅜	
12¼	3	Consol Coal	3	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
52⅜	16	Consol Coal pf	2	18	18	18	—1
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	+1
27⅞	10⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	36	14⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	7½	Cont Baking A	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
8¾	1	Cont Baking B	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
100⅝	85	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	79	79	79	Nov 19
49½	41½	Cont Can (3)	24	42½	41½	41⅝	—1⅝
25⅝	8½	Cont Can Pfd (1¾g)	5	8⅝	8½	8½	
62¾	23	Cont Ins (1.80a)	3	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
5⅞	⅝	Cont Motors	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
40	24	Cont Oil Del (1a)	33	30	29¼	29¼	— ¾
25½	9½	Cont Shoe (1.60)	1	14	13⅞	14	
71½	50½	Corn Products (3)	21	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
172½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	166	155	155	Oct 27
10¼	3	Cosy	13	4⅛	4	4	
56½	23¾	Crane Co (1g)	15	28	23¾	24⅛	— ⅛
116	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	4	93	90	90	—3
37	21½	Cream of Wh (2g)	2	23	21½	21½	—1½
28¾	7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Licensing of 'Gas' Stations Opposed By Oil Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Representatives of the major oil companies have gone on record against state licensing of gasoline stations. The representatives were heard by the joint legislative committee to investigate the petroleum industry meeting at the New York County Lawyers Association.

Assemblyman Harold B. Ehrlich of Buffalo, chairman of the committee, indicated, in the face of oil company opposition, his conviction that the committee should recommend legislation to the end that the State license gasoline stations. He maintained that the number of stations now operating has "just about reached the saturation point." Further, he pointed out that many authorities believe that the number of gasoline stations, with their expensive upkeep, is a major factor in determining the price of gasoline to the consumers.

A representative of the city administration and a gasoline station owner were as vehement in their approval of the licensing proposal as the oil companies were in disapproval. Alex Pisciotta, secretary of the Department of Licenses, held that the licensing of other industries in this city had been successful, particularly in that the system protected the public against fraudulent dealers. The city, he said, cannot now adequately curb dealers who are cheating the public both as to quality and quantity of the gasoline they sell. A licensing bill, in Mr. Pisciotta's opinion, would help to solve this problem.

George L. Switzer of Shell Union, said the oil companies opposed licensing because they felt that regulation would curb competition. The larger the number of gasoline stations, the greater the competition and "consequently" the lower the price to the consumer, he contended. Mr. Ehrlich responded by pointing out that Mr. Switzer's concern, at its company-owned stations, was charging the same price as rivals "regardless of any competition."

"We are opposed to any measure that would curb competition among station operators, because that would increase prices to the consumers," Mr. Switzer said. "Today, gasoline is only one of several products sold at a gasoline station. A licensing board would prove a great hardship by making it difficult to get proper representation for our company."

George A. Perryman, manager of eastern operations for Socony-Vacuum, contended that the law of supply and demand was sufficient to take care of the gasoline-station industry "just as it is sufficient for grocery stores." He argued that State boards usually led to increased costs in an industry, and cited milk as an example of this.

Upturn in Amount Of Cotton Ginned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reports that cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Nov. 14 totaled 14,949,078 running bales, including 267,961 round bales, counted as half bales, and 6801 bales of American-Egyptian.

An estimate of 18,243,000 bales of 500 pounds each for this year's crop was made early this month by the agriculture department.

Ginning to Nov. 14 last year totaled 10,767,140 bales, including 225,575 round bales and 7884 bales of American-Egyptian, while the total crop was 12,399,000 bales. Ginnings in 1935 to Nov. 14 were 8,436,538 running bales, including 167,251 round bales and 9490 bales of American-Egyptian, with total production reaching 10,638,000 bales.

The bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry had operated at 111.1 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, during October, compared with 124.1 per cent during September this year, and 123.3 per cent during October last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	11.38	12.11
Affiliated F Inc	3.92	4.38
Amerex Hold	15.25	17.00
Am Business Shrs	.65	.72
Am Int Stocks	4.50	4.75
British Type Inv	.45	.60
Broad St Inv	21.54	23.04
Bullock Fund	12.50	13.75
Can Inv Fund	3.33	3.75
Century Shrs Tr	20.22	21.79
Chain St Inv Corp	.25	1.00
Chain St Investors	17.13	18.23
Dividend Shrs	1.13	1.25
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.35	18.85
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.03	11.83
Equity Corp $3 pf	27.50	30.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.06	18.37
Fund Investors Inc	15.12	16.06
Gen Capital	28.24	30.07
Gen Investors Tr	4.42	4.82
Incorp Investors	18.59	20.50
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	20.00	21.00
Maryland Fund	35.50	39.50
Mass Investors Tr	7.77	8.22
Mutual Investors	18.58	19.71
Nation Wide Voting	10.36	11.32
New England Fund	1.21	1.34
Old Colony Tr Assoc	11.58	12.45
Plymouth Fund Inc	11.28	13.28
Quarterly Income Shrs	.43	.51
Railway & Light Sec	10.03	
Railway & Light Sec pf	10.00	12.00
Republic Invest Fund	85.00	90.00
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.37	.42
Spencer Trask Fund	4.00	5.50
Stand Util Inc	13.73	14.45
State Street Invest	.58	.63
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	73.00	76.00
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.82	.92
US El Lt & P Voting	.89	.97
Wellington Fund	.81	.89
World Investment Tr	12.92	14.24
	5.31	5.86

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.25	6.125
Corp Tr A A mod, sec mod	2.52	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.38	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.56	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.40	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.40	..
Diversified Tr C	3.45	..
Diversified Tr D	8.05	9.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	3.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.51	5.00
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	2.12	3.23
Nor Am Tr Shares	83.875	..
Nor Am Tr 5th 1955	2.03	..
Nor Am Tr 5th 1956	2.47	..
Nor Am Tr 5th 1958	2.42	..
Repres Tr Shares	2.22	..
Super of Am Tr AA, RB	8.88	9.38
Super of Am Tr C, D	1.97	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	1.41	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	13.125	13.625
	1.89	1.95

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	5.625	6.625
First Boston Corp	11.25	13.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton Pom	1.25	3.25

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. value	Sales price	Liq. value	Sales price
Bonds				
B-1	39.37	31.89	10.21	11.18
B-2	22.15	24.27		
B-3	24.97	26.77		
B-4	14.97	16.27		
S-1	17.37	19.13		
Preferred Stock				
K-1	11.58	12.89	7.44	8.33
K-2	10.21	11.18		
Common Stocks				
S-1	11.58	12.89	7.44	8.33

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3½s '43-47	106.20	106.20	106.20
3	4s '44-54	111.24	111.23	111.23
9	3¾s '46-49	108.7	108.3	108.3
2	3s '46-48	110.7	110.3	110.7
60	3¼s '46-49	104.10	104.10	104.10
2	4¼s '52-47	106.11	106.9	106.9
52	3¼s '51-49	116.8	116.8	116.8
1	3½s '52-49	101.13	101.10	101.10
20	3½s '43-49	105.8	105.8	105.8
21	3¼s '54-51	99	98.30	99
13	3s '55-51	100.22	100.20	100.20
7	2¾s '60-58	103.20	103.18	103.18
1	2¾s '59-56	101.11	101.8	101.9
		100.13	100.13	100.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

35	3s '49-44	102.30	102.28	102.28

Home Owners' Loan

25	2½s '49-39	101.4	101.3	101.3
33	3s '52-44	102.23	102.23	102.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	Adams Exp 4s '48	98½	98	98
8	Alleghany 5s '44	78	78	78
10	Alleghany 5s '49	80½	80	80
20	Alleghany 5s '50 st	26¼	25⅝	25⅝
4	Allegh Val 4s '42	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Allied Strs 4½s '50	92	92	92
24	Allis Chalmers 4s '52	101½	101	101
16	AmIGChem 5½s '49	113	113	113
11	Am Int 5½s '49	103½	102⅝	103¼
4	Am T & T 5½s '43	98⅛	98	98
3	Am T&T 3½s '56	113¾	113¾	113¾
23	AT&T cv 4½s '39	100	99¾	99¾
20	Am T&T 3½s '61	100 13-32	100 13	32
9	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	100⅛	100	100⅛
8	Arm Del 4s '37	101⅜	101	101⅛
61	Arm Del 4s '39	90	89⅛	90
23	AT&SF 4s '95	104¾	104	104
4	AT&SF aj 4s '95	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
1	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	105	105	105
10	A C Line 4½s '64	100	100	100
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74½	74½	74½
17	B&O rfg 6s '95	63½	62½	62½
20	B&O 1st 5s '48	49	47¾	47¾
10	B&O rfg 5s '95	42¾	41⅝	41⅝
7	B & O 5s '95 P	42¾	41⅝	41⅝
15	B&O 5s 2000 D	41⅝	41¼	41¼
20	B&O cv 4½s '60	40½	40½	41
30	B&O 4s '48	27⅞	25½	26
5	B&O 4sPLE&WV	77½	77½	77⅝
2	B&O 5s S W '50	69	69	69
3	B&O 4s T C '50	58¼	57¾	57¾
5	Bell TPa 5s '60C	60¼	60¼	60¼
30	Beth Stl 4½s '42	126½	126	126
27	Beth Stl 3¼s '60	101½	100½	100½
3	Boston&Me 5s '67	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜
6	BotConMills 6½s34	50	50	50
13	Bklyn Edis 3½s '66	101⅞	101½	101⅞
7	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	61¾	60⅝	60⅝
15	Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	84	84	84
2	Bklyn U Gas 5s'57B	112	112	112
7	Buf R&P 4½s '57	96	96	96
7	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	50½	49	49
1	Can Nat 5s '54 Sty	97	97	97
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116¼	116¼	116¼
14	Can Pac 5s '54	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
8	Can Pac 4½s '60	103⅛	101½	101½
16	Can Pac 4s perp	96⅜	96¼	96¼
6	Caro C & C 5s '38	86	86	86⅜
5	Cen Ga Un Pac 4s '48	107½	107½	107½
1	Cent of Ga 5s 59 C	20	20	20
8	Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	7¼	7m	7¼
5	Cen Ill Lt E & G 5s '51	13	13	13
22	Cen Pac 5s '60	96	96	96
8	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	71¾	71	71
1	Certain'td 5½s '48	95	94¾	94¾
1	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	60	60	60
2	C&O 4½s '92	105½	105½	105½
2	C & O rfg 3½s '96E	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	94	94	94
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	26	26	26
5	CB&Q 4½s '77	107	107	107
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	102¾	102¾	102¾
11	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	107⅜	107¼	107¾
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	13	13	13¼
43	Chi Gt West 4s '59	102	102	12
1	Chi I & Lou 5s '47	18½	17	17½
31	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5¼	5¼	5¼
47	CMSP & P2a 5s 2000	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	CM & SP 4½s '89 C	30	30	30
13	CM & SP gen 4s '89 E	29½	29¾	29¾
8	Chi & N W 6½s '36	27¾	27	27
21	Chi & N W gen 5s '87	21¼	21	21
1	Chi & N W 4½s '87	18¾	18¾	18¾
52	Chi & N W cv 4½s '49	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
2	Chi & N W 4½s 2037	6	5⅝	5⅝
11	Chi & N W 4½s 2037 C	9¾	9¼	9⅞
15	Chi & N W 3½s '87	9¼	9¼	9¼
17	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	17	17	17
118	CRI & P 4s '34	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	CRI & P 4s '88 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
32	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	18¾	18¾	18¾
3	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
6	Childs Co 5s '43	7½	7½	7½
25	Cinn G & El 3½s '66	64	64	64
9	Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	102	102	102
17	Clev Un Ter 5s '73	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	96	96	96
6	Col & So 4½s '80	93½	92½	93
10	Columbia G 5s '52 May	39½	39¼	39¼
1	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	92½	92½	92½
10	Columbia G 5s 1961	91½	91½	91½
10	Comi Cred 3¾s '42	106	105¾	106
3	Con Gas N Y 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Con Oil 3½s '51	107½	107¼	107¼
8	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	95¼	95¼	95½
9	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	40	39½	40
1	D G & E 5s '51	65	64	64
2	D & R G 4½s '36	107	107	107
31	D & R G 4s '36	14	14	14
2	D & R G West 5s '55	14¼	14	14½
5	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5½	5½	5½
1	Det Ed 5s '52	5	5	5
5	Det Ed 4½s '61	108½	108½	108¾
1	Det Ed 4s '65	113	113¼	113¾
10	Det T Tun 4½s '61	109½	109½	109½
5	Dow Chem 3s '51	110	110	110
10	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
9	Erie rfg 5s '67	100¼	100	100¼
11	Erie rfg 5s '75	42⅞	42¾	42¾
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	43	42	43
1	Erie cv 4s '53B	81¾	81¾	81¾
25	Fla E Cst 5s '74	40½	40½	41
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	7¾	7	7¼
5	B&O 4sPLE&WV	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	B&O 4s S W '50	77½	77½	77½
3	B&O 4s T C '50	69	69	69
5	Bell TPa 5s '60C	58¼	57¾	57¾

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Billy-Bob and the Kite

A Billy-Bob Tale

By Enid Blyton

It was a windy morning. You should have seen the clouds rushing across the sky, and the smoke bending over as it came out of the chimneys around! The trees said, "Sh-sh-sh-sh!" all the time, and when Billy-Bob faced the wind it took his breath away.

Billy-Bob liked it! He liked the wind to blow him hard. He liked to hear it go whistling by, trying to pull his cap off his head.

Belinda was indoors. She didn't like the wind as much as Billy-Bob did because she thought it would blow her away. Billy-Bob ran round the garden and looked at all the flowers bending this way and that. It was an exciting sort of morning.

So it ought to be—because Billy-Bob and Belinda were going to a party that afternoon. And a day that has a party in it has to be nice from the very beginning—just to work up to the party. Billy-Bob was pleased and happy, and he hummed loudly as he ran.

The postman went up to the door and slipped some letters into the box. Billy-Bob didn't take any notice because he felt sure there were no letters for him.

But there was one for Belinda. It was from Auntie Susan, and what do you think was in the letter? A beautiful piece of blue silk ribbon to wear round her golden hair at the party. Belinda was so excited. She looked and looked at the ribbon and thought it was the prettiest piece she had ever seen.

"I must show it to Billy-Bob," she said, and without waiting to put on a hat or a coat she ran straight out into the garden.

"Billy-Bob, Billy-Bob!" she called, "Look what I've got from Auntie Susan!"

What the Wind Snatched

Billy-Bob came running up, and Belinda lifted the ribbon to show him. And what do you suppose happened? At that very moment the wind swept down and snatched the pretty blue ribbon out of Belinda's fat little hand! It took it high into the air—over the hedge—far, far away.

"Oh, oh, Billy-Bob! My beautiful new ribbon has gone!" cried poor Belinda. "Get it, Billy-Bob, quick! It's to wear at the party."

Billy-Bob squeezed through the hedge and looked all round to see if the ribbon were anywhere about, but there was no sign of it. Wasn't it a pity? Now Belinda couldn't wear it at the party.

Mother came out when she heard the sadness in their voices.

"The wind blew my lovely ribbon away," said Belinda. "I don't want to go to the party now I haven't got a blue ribbon to wear."

"Perhaps I can find an old ribbon of mine," said Mother.

"I don't want an old one, I want a very, very new one," insisted Belinda. "I was only just showing it to Billy-Bob, and the wind came and took it."

"Never mind, Belinda," said Billy-Bob, who couldn't bear to see Belinda troubled. But Belinda did mind. She went indoors with her face all puckered up, and Billy-Bob was left alone in the garden, wishing and wishing he had been quick enough to catch hold of the ribbon before it blew right away.

He leaned over the gate, wondering if Belinda would go to the party now. She was such a silly-billy sometimes. He saw Peter coming down the lane, and Peter was carrying something so exciting that Billy-Bob forgot all about the lost ribbon and shouted to him:

"Hi, Peter! Is that your kite?"

"Yes," said Peter, proudly. "I'm going to fly it in the field. You can watch me from the gate if you like."

Away Went the Kite

Peter was a little boy and the kite was big. Billy-Bob thought it was the finest kite he had ever seen. It was red, and had a smiling face painted on it. It had a long tail of red bits of paper that flapped about in the wind. It had a long, long piece of string wound round a stick for Peter to hold. It really was a wonderful kite.

Peter climbed over the gate that led into the field. He put the kite on the grass and straightened out the long tail, which had got a bit tangled. The wind found the kite and lifted it up and down as if it longed to get hold of it. Peter threw it into the air. Up it went—and up—and up—and up. Billy-Bob was so excited watching it that he nearly fell off the garden gate.

Peter unrolled the string and the kite flew higher. It did look lovely in the sky. Its tail waggled about and its face smiled and smiled.

And then a surprising thing happened. The string broke! The wind blew so hard that the string snapped in half—and away went the kite by itself. Billy-Bob stared, and his heart went thump-thump-thump. How bad the wind was today. First it had taken Belinda's new ribbon, and now Peter's kite.

Peter watched his lovely kite fly away over the trees. Then it dipped down—and down—and down—and disappeared.

Billy-Bob knew exactly how Peter was feeling. He ran over to the field, climbed the gate and went to him. They stared at one another. Billy-Bob felt so sorry that he couldn't think of anything to say at first. Then he said, "Peter, I'll go and look for your kite. It dipped down behind Bluebell Wood. It may be there somewhere."

"But that's a long way away," said Peter.

"Never mind," said Billy-Bob. "You go and play in our garden till I come back. I'll be as quick as I can."

He ran off and Wags went too. Over the field—over the little wooden bridge that crossed the stream—over another field—down by the hedge—and through the wood. What a long way it was.

He hunted for the kite. He looked everywhere; and just as he was going to give up and come home, he saw it. It was stuck in an oak tree.

"Oh!" said Billy-Bob, "I wonder if I can climb that tree?"

A Hard Climb

Up he went, and up. It was very difficult, and twigs would keep sticking into him. But at last he reached the kite. He untwisted it from the branch, and tugged at the tail. It had been blown into a hollow in the trunk. Billy-Bob pulled it out—and then he suddenly noticed something else blowing on a near-by bough. It was something blue. It was—yes, it really was—Belinda's blue hair-ribbon! Wasn't that a surprising and exciting thing!

Billy-Bob was so happy. He untwisted the ribbon from the branch and put it into his pocket. Then down the tree he climbed and he ran all the way for joy. How Wags barked at him.

"Here's your kite, Peter!" he said, giving it to the delighted little boy. "It's a good kite—it found something for me. Good-by, I must go indoors now."

He ran into the hall—and how he called Belinda. You should have heard him. "Belinda! Be-lind-a! Belinda!"

"Here I am," said Belinda, and then she saw her blue ribbon.

"Oh, Billy-Bob, my ribbon! Now I can go to the party. Mother, Mother, Billy-Bob has found my ribbon."

Soon Billy-Bob was telling Mother and Belinda how he had found it, and they both hugged him and said, "You are a good, clever boy, Billy-Bob, and we love you!"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Billy Bob Noticed Something Else Blowing on a Near-by Bough

A Big Ship's Story

A big, long, black ocean steamship, I am, with red and white smokestacks and stripes along my sides made by rows of little portholes. Every week I go from my comfortable cement pier in America—it was built especially for me, so you can imagine how comfortable it is—to one just like it that is kept waiting for me in England; and that, my dears, is 2906 miles away! I am certainly ready to stop and rest a while in port after I have gone that long distance, as you would know if you could hear my derricks rumble and stretch once I have docked and my crew have begun to unload the cargo.

My French cousin makes the trip in just under four days, but I usually take a little longer.

My life at sea is quite an exciting one, for I never know whether the miles are going to be stormy or calm. I may have to spend almost all of them climbing up and sliding down one mountain of water after another; or I may be able to slip quietly along while the sea stays nice and flat for me. I enjoy it either way. Really, I shouldn't like the sea to be flat all the time.

A Smokestack's Dance

Sometimes when the wind-clouds are scudding across the bright blue sky, I feel like dancing. Then, if you are with me, you will see me dip and roll and lift my prow high above the horizon, while I move my great smokestacks slowly this way and then that. You really ought to watch my three smokestacks sometime, especially when I'm doing my dances. They sway such a long way forward, and such a long way back, and then first to one side and then the other—so that the clouds appear to go by them very fast indeed, and the plumes of black smoke stream out of them furiously because I am so excited.

On every trip across, I make it a point every now and then to lean just a little bit to one side so that I can look down into the dim green depths of water and see all the little fishes swimming there. At least, they seem little to me, although some of them are bigger than any of my passengers—especially my little boy and girl passengers.

The smooth black porpoises, for instance, when they see me looking at them, come up near the surface and show off all their tricks. They curve up into the air and dip down into the waves again, and they even run races with me—and would you believe it?—they beat me!

But all of the fishes like to have nice long talks with me and hear about the places where I've been and how the weather was and whether I found the water cold or rather warm. Very often a whole school of my little friends—oh, probably the codfishes or the little shining sea-trout—will swim by my side while I lecture to them.

The Engines Throb

We often talk over the passengers I carry and I tell them how busy everyone is who lives inside me and how people run about my decks and play games and go for long walks up and down and round and round. And I tell them all about my swimming pool which I carry on one of my lower decks and how it is all decorated with beautiful green shiny tiles and how it has carved around it the prettiest figures of sea-horses.

They've never seen a sea-horse, because they've never been where sea-horses live, so I tell them as well as I can what a sea-horse looks like—you've probably seen them in the aquarium, all head and tail and very proudly arching themselves all the time. I like sea-horses.

Oh, I have a fine time while I'm at sea. Down in the very middle of me my engines make a steady throbbing, and I can just imagine how their long shining steel arms are going up and down and up and down, and every time they go up and down they reach back to my propellers and turn them very fast and that makes me slide through the water swiftly and spread a long tail of foam out behind me. I have three propellers and I am very proud of them. (I suppose you know that small ships have only one propeller?) I make them turn as fast as I can all the time except when we come into a fog.

Forgotten Music

I like fogs. When I get into a really thick white one I have just barely to creep along and I must breathe through my foghorn once a minute, just as regularly as can be. I think my foghorn makes a lovely noise and I blow it as loud as I can.

Some people think fogs are dangerous things, but that's because they don't know about all the marvelous devices I have in me to make them safe. Why, I have eyes that see through the thickest fog—men call it a radio-compass and with it I can see what direction I'm going in all the time.

More than that, I have a very special radio beam that shows me where all the lighthouses are when I come near the shore, and lets me see every ship that is anywhere near me (this is called a reflector ray). And if there should be an iceberg anywhere around, why I'd know that miles ahead of time!

One of the pleasantest ways I have of knowing when I'm coming near the end of my journey is by the sea-gulls that fly out to greet me. I have never been able to decide how they knew where I was or when I would be there, but they always do and they come and fly alongside my decks and scream their friendly call to me for a full day before I come within sight of land.

The sea-gulls are very fine aviators, you know. They glide along in the air sometimes without even moving their wings; yet they can travel as fast as I do. Some day I must ask them how they do it, but I'm always so glad to see them that I never think to ask questions of them, except about how things were in port when they left.

Sometime you must take a trip and see how interesting my life at sea is. I'd be glad to have you come for a ride any time.

A Doll Family at Home

Once upon a time two little girls owned this large family of dolls between them. They dressed and undressed them, washed and brushed them, gave them lessons, and sewed for them.

Those were busy days!

Every doll, of course, had its own name. The first thing to do when you have a new one given to you (after you have said thank you), is to look at it long and thoughtfully, front-face and side-face. And then you say: "I think she looks like a Joan"—or a Buttercup, or whatever name really seems to suit. That is how all these dolls were named.

They all lived together in a big dolls' house. Their food was cooked (on special treat days) over a night light, and consisted mostly of melted candle-wax and paint-water, with a few tiny colored beads sprinkled in.

But most important in all this group were Margery and Jessie, the two great wax dolls.

They had stood stiffly in their cardboard boxes in a toyshop window, where nearly every day the two little girls passed by on their walks. And every time they passed, those two little girls stopped, and looked, and fairly ached with longing to get their arms round those dolls and take them home. But the dolls were half-a-crown each (that's more than half a dollar), which was really very, very cheap—only that the little girls hadn't so much as one half-crown between them!

And then, one day, just like a person in a fairy tale, a little lady in a long black cloak and bonnet came to tea. She had never been before; and she never came again. But what do you think? When the little old lady said good-by, that afternoon, she put into the hand of each little girl a shiny half-crown! And when the two little sisters had said "Thank you," politely, and looked at the big silver coins in their hands, they suddenly had the same thought, both together, and they shouted: "Now we can buy those big dolls in the toyshop window!"

And just imagine how wonderful it was, when those two little girls had put on their hats and coats and had run hand in hand all the way to the shop, breathless lest the shopkeeper should sell out before they could get there, to have those beautiful new dolls, in their cotton slips, taken out of the window, tied up in boxes and brown paper wrappings, and put into their arms for keeps!

Those two little girls are called "grown-up" now, but they still remember clearly the touch and the smell of the wax cheeks of Margery and Jessie.

A Really Truly Doll Family

The two little grown-up wax ladies in the center of the picture were something very special. Nobody else had really grown-up dolls like these. They were seen in a shop, during a walk with father, and—think of it! — they were bought on the spot, and went for that walk just as they were in their plain cotton slips! Which shows they were not really so proud as their names—Lady Gwendoline and Lady Muriel.

Shock-headed Pete, smiling away at the top, and Black Sam staring below, were the ones who went to bed with their little owners every night, because they minded least of all being slept on—their noses soon came up again!

Dinah Pumperkin—the "wooden woman" as Nurse called her—in the check frock on the left, and her sister above (whose name has strangely enough been forgotten), were an adventurous pair. They liked nothing so much as spending a whole night in the garden in a house of their own made from boxes and pieces of cardboard covered with grass-cuttings.

Vera, the china doll just behind Dinah, was very clever. She could say "Papa!" and "Mama!" in a high, squeaky voice when two little strings—green and red—hidden among her petticoats, were pulled.

The nurse doll, on the ground, looked after a whole family of tiny dolls, including two who had come from Holland in national dress.

Joel Finds a Treasure

Joel took another drink of water because he could not think of anything else to do. Mother Dear was very busy with the sweet New Baby and must not be disturbed. Joel went out to the sandpile and kicked at the bumpy sand.

Suddenly his foot caught something. He kicked again. It was only his little old garden spade that his shoe kept touching. He looked down at it. He looked across at the next door house, where Mrs. Neighbor was working in her flower bed. He remembered the story Mother Dear had told him yesterday about pirates who dug holes and buried treasure in them. Suppose some pirates had buried treasure around here! He seized the spade and went hunting a place to dig.

"I'm going to find buried treasure," he kept humming as he marched along. He tried to dig by the gate but the soil was too hard. He tried to dig by the big cedar, but Mother Dear called:

"Joel, dear, please dig somewhere else."

Joel turned about and he felt a bit less happy than he had a few minutes before.

"Come over here, Joel," Mrs. Neighbor called. "You may help dig in my flower bed." Joel ran across to Mrs. Neighbor's.

"There is a good place," said Mrs. Neighbor. "I want to plant a rose bush right there."

"I'm digging for treasure," cried Joel. Just then, his spade struck something hard.

"Mrs. Neighbor!" he called.

"You must have hit a large stone," said Mrs. Neighbor. "Let me help you get it out." Mrs. Neighbor helped Joel clear the soil away.

"Why, Joel; why, Joel! It isn't a rock after all!" she cried. She was lifting out a queer, humped up, round shaped thing.

"What is it?" asked Joel.

"This is a terrapin!" said Mrs. Neighbor. "He buried himself down in the earth to sleep until the warm spring days should come!"

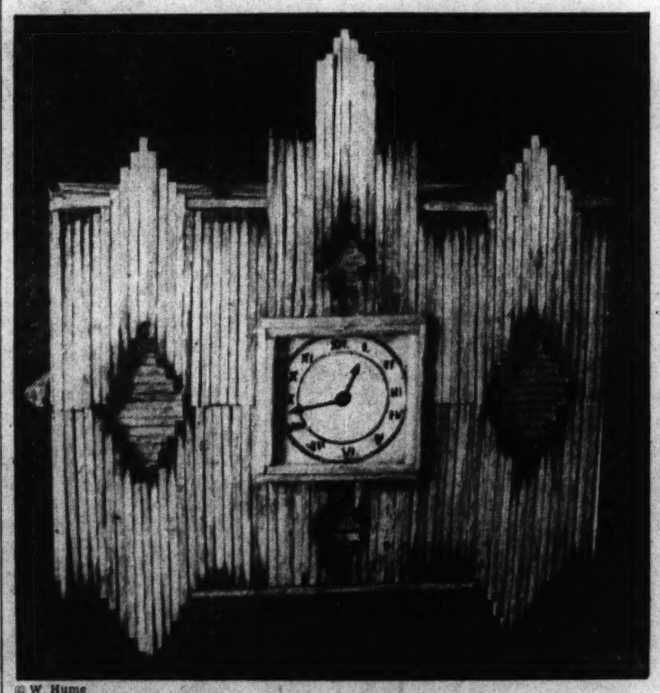
"Is he—is he worth anything?" wondered Joel who felt disappointed.

"Oh, yes," answered Mrs. Neighbor. "He will eat the harmful bugs that come to ruin our plants."

"May I take him? May I show my treasure to Mother Dear?" asked Joel, "to Mother Dear and sweet New Baby?"

"The days are still too cold for him, Joel. But you might ask Mother Dear to come and look at the terrapin. And then—"

"And then," said Joel, happily, "I shall be a pirate! I shall come over to your flower bed and be a pirate! And I shall bury my treasure right back again!"



© W. Hume

This Decorative Clock Was Made by Wolf Cubs of the Boy Scout Group in Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia. It Was Made of Burnt Out Wooden Match Sticks, Glued to a Light Board Framework Containing a Clock. The Cubs Penned the Face of the Clock Too and Arranged the Match Sticks so That the Burnt Parts Formed a Suitable Shading, or Poker-Work Effect, to Bring Out the Design

The Little Pilgrims

Did the little Pilgrims play
In the Mayflower's hold?
Were the sailors kind to them,
Or did they scold?
"Don't do that, Christopher!"
"Mercy, drop that rope!"
Did they make them wash their ears?
Did they have soap?
Did they have jam for tea?
Did they have dolls?
Was it jolly out at sea,
Or always squalls?

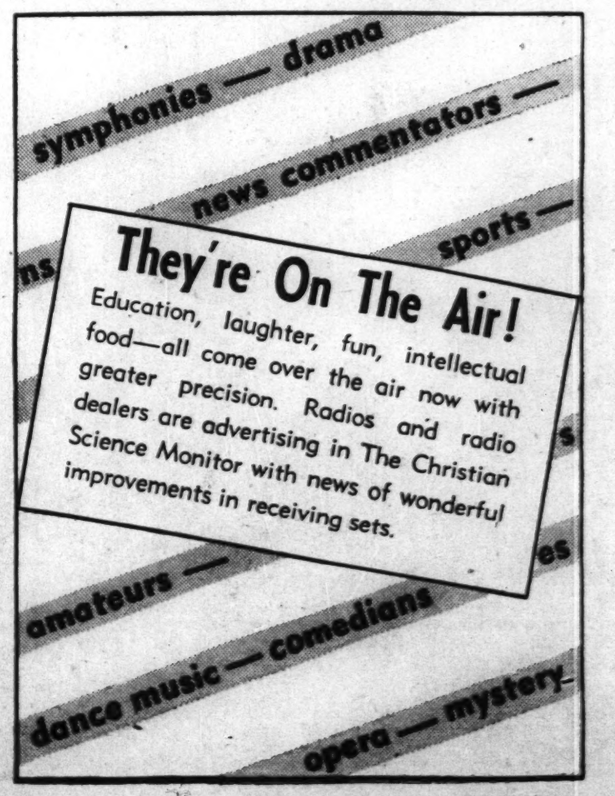
Was it a weary time?
Were waters gray,
When at last they saw the shore
So far away?
Did the little Pilgrims know
Boys and girls like us
Would learn how brave they were;
Never made a fuss;
Never cried when seas ran high;
Thought the ship would sink;
Waited patiently for food,
And for drink;

But so thankfully at last,
Lifted to the land,
Saw the waters of the bay
Slide along the sand?

A. J. S.

Answer to Puzzle

Message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Canada

Ontario

London: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.

England

Derbyshire

Derby: Central Hall, Exchange Street, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 6.

Kent

Canterbury: Central Picture Theater, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 5.

Lancashire

Bury: Co-operative Hall, Knowsley Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

Preston: Queen's Hall, Saul Street Baths, Saul Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Lincolnshire

Grimsby: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

London

London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.

Middlesex

Chiswick: Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Odeon Cinema, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.

Yorkshire

Hornsea: Floral Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.

Middlesbrough: Town Hall, 7:45 p. m., Dec. 6.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Second Church): St. Andrews Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

France

Paris (Second Church): Church Edifice, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 9:15 p. m., Dec. 10. In English. French translation read at 7:45 p. m.

Germany

Hamburg (First Church): Conventgarten, Dec. 5. In German.

Netherlands

Haarlem: Nederlandschen Protestantenbond, Jacobstraat, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 7.

The Hague: Church Edifice, 9 p. m., Dec. 9. In English. Dutch translation read at 7:30 p. m.

United States

Alabama

Gadsden: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Arizona

Tucson: High School Auditorium, East Sixth Street and North Second Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 28.

California

Berkeley (Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dwight Way and Bowditch Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

Fullerton: Fullerton High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.

Hanford: Hanford Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Monrovia: Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte High School Auditorium, Colorado Boulevard, near Madison Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.

North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Salinas: First Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.

San Francisco (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 175 Junipero Serra Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

Santa Ana: Santa Ana High School Auditorium, 520 West Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Soquel: Soquel Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Connecticut

Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 30.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

Thomasville: Rose Theater, 130 North Crawford Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 28.

Hawaii

Honolulu: Church Edifice, 1508 Punahou Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14; Alexander Young Hotel Roof, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 16.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

Chicago (Fourth Church): Southtown Theater, 610 West Sixty-third Street, 12 m. to 12:50 p. m., Nov. 30.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 28.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Theater, 1645 East Seventy-ninth Street, 12 m., Nov. 29 (note change of place).

Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Wilmette: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

Indiana

Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Kansas

Fredonia: Fredonia High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.

Parsons: Auditorium, Municipal Building, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Opelousas: Court House, Court Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.

Shreveport: Byrd High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 28.

Michigan

Allegan (auspices Semicties, Allegan and Fennville): Griswold Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 2.

Benton Harbor: High School Auditorium, Colfax and Empire Avenues, 4 p. m., Nov. 28.

Dearborn: Masonic Temple, Monroe and Garrison, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

Missouri

Carthage: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

St. Louis (Joint lecture): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 5568 Page Boulevard, 4:30 p. m., Nov. 27. Radiocast 4:30 to 5 p. m., Station KMOX, 1030 kilocycles.

University City: Church Edifice, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

New Jersey

Cranford: Roosevelt School, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.

Hackensack: State Street School Auditorium, State and Berry Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 28.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.

Corning: Masonic Temple Auditorium, Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

New Rochelle: Woman's Club of New Rochelle, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 2.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m. Nov. 29.

Patchogue: Patchogue High School Auditorium, South Ocean Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 29.

Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, 805 Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Ohio

Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Lancaster: Council Chamber, City Hall, Main and Broad Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

Massillon: Washington High School, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 29.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 29.

Jenkintown: Church Edifice, West Avenue at Washington Lane, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 28.

Lock Haven: Court House, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 28.

Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5842 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

York: York Theater, East Market Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.

Tennessee

Memphis (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Union and McLean, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Texas

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

Corpus Christi: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29. (Note change of place.)

Houston (Third Church): Sidney Lanier Junior High School Auditorium, Woodhead and Westheimer Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Laredo: Hamilton Hotel Convention Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Marshall: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

Mission: Mission High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 28.

Port Arthur: Department Club, 1900 Lake Shore Drive, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

San Antonio (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Tyler: Tyler High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

Waco: South Junior High School, 805 South Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.

Oshkosh: Merrill School, 72 West New York Ave., 8:15 p. m., Nov. 29.

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HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

GULF FUEL OILS

COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL

Tel. 3200

Toys

the year around at

FRENCH'S RADIO SHOP

10-B No. State St. Concord, N. H.

RADIO HEADQUARTERS

Metropolitan Coal Co.

Pittston Coal

Cleercoal

King Philip Soft Coal

2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

Dora's Smart Shop

56 NORTH MAIN STREET

SMARTER CLOTHES

at Lower Prices

Children Enjoy

HARPER METHOD Shampoo

Gleaming Hair Adds Much to Their Charm

Harper Method Shop

4 PARK STREET Telephone 9301

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS

"Food for Fabrics"

Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association

Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Fuel Engineers

James K. Horne Tel. 933

56 Summer Street

SPECIAL LUNCHEON

40c—50c—60c

Try Our FOUNTAIN

DAERIS MORRILL BLDG.

Air Conditioned

RESTAURANT

TOURISTS WELCOMED

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2420-M daily. 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY

Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door

PHONE 3294

288 South Mammouth Road

DYER & CHIPMAN

Druggists

The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain.

797 ELM STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

WHY not visit our Salesroom today and see the new Quality two-purpose gas range, which heats your kitchen in addition to being the last word in cooking efficiency.

A self-contained thermostatically-controlled heating unit keeps your kitchen at exactly the temperature you wish all winter.

Manchester Gas Co.

PHONE 1218

PERMANENTS

Machineless and Realistic

$3.50 to $10.00

Only the best of materials used.

Ida Patzke BEAUTY PARLOR

21 Dubuque Street Phone 354

For that tender, juicy, just right Turkey

STEELE'S SERVICE STORE

815 CHESTNUT STREET

296—Phones—4567

PURITAN OIL CO.

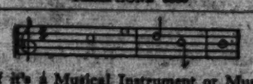
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS

Gasoline—Motor Oils

Range and Fuel Oils

Your Patronage Solicited

TELEPHONE 6000



If it's a Musical Instrument or Music we have it.

YOUR MUSIC STORE

PIPER McINTIRE CO.

888 ELM STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SON

Coal Wood Coke

Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement

GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL BURNING COAL

1307 ELM STREET PHONE 453

632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

YOUR DOLLARS Get More at Sears

Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NASHUA

Men's Fine Clothing

TAILORED BY FASHION PARK

ADLER ROCHESTER

TIMELY CLOTHES

AVARDS

161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

New Fall Sport COATS

Green, Blue, Black, Natural, Mahogany, Lorraine, Camel Hairs and Fleece.

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE

61 W. PEARL ST. Tel. 489

Marsh-Parsons Co.

147-151 MAIN STREET

Headquarters for the Famous Barbizon Pure Dye Silk and Satin Slips—Gowns and Pajamas

Christmas Folder Free on Request

PORTSMOUTH

Range and Fuel Oil

(Metered Service) Burner Sales and Service

MANNING OIL CO.

Telephone 330

Consolidation Coal COMPANY

Distributors of

"Consolidation Clean Coal"

35 Pleasant St. Office Opp. P. O.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church

INC.

TRafalgar 7-8200

Beautiful chapel available without additional charge

Broadway at 66th St., New York

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

SMITH'S

CANDY SHOP

Formerly Jackson's

Page & Shaw Candies

168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More.

AQUIDNECK - ISLAND CREAMERY

8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

INNES

NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies

39 Marlborough St. Tel. 1070

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies

Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers

8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1040

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

(Continued)

CHASE & CHASE

Book and Stationery Store

Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Card Engraving and Die Stamping

202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

EDWARD C. WALSH

Housewares

China and Glass Gift Furniture

Stove Repairs Furniture Rugs

30-32 MARLBOROUGH STREET

Telephone 730

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport

Offices:

286 Thames St. and 30 Washington Sq.

NEWPORT OIL CORP.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE

Burning Oils

Super Shell

Service Stations: Broadway Service Station, Morton Park Service Station, Poplar and Thames Street

LONG WHARF TEL. 3000

Send Your Laundry to the

Swedish Hand Laundry

Where only expert workers are employed. Special attention given to curtains and lace work.

7 Dresser Street Tel. 3242

The New Boston Store

KING-McLEOD CO.

Newport's Most Modern Dept. Store

153 Thames Street Tel. 2300

PROVIDENCE

Now is the time to order Personal Christmas Cards while our stocks are complete

Visit us . . . at our new location.

PLAZA CARD SHOP

147-A Westminster Street

OPPOSITE CHILD'S

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage

SUNOCO — TYDOL

TEXAS — ESSO

GREASING — WASHING

Spotless Rest Rooms

Dock and Water Front Service

"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal

Range and Furnace Oils

Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S

32nd Street and Washington Avenue

Buy

BIGELOW RUGS

Here

BARCLAY & SONS

Registered Jewelers

Certified Gemologists

2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

SANFORD & CHARLES

Virginia Ave. and 35th St.

Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices

Willis

Granby Street, Corner Main

W. C. Swartz Co., Inc.

You May Begin and Finish Holiday and Christmas Shopping Here

Norfolk's largest department store with widest selection of choice new merchandise—where you will find the right gift for each one on your list.

RICHMOND

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"

SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers

Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

Henry W. Woody

Funeral Home

Corner 25th St. and Jefferson Av.

Richmond, Va. Dial 3-2887

The Ewart Cafeterias

112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET

112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.

822 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

BROOKS SHOE STORE

(4 doors west of Byrd Theatre)

Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

"The Nicest Gift of All"

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

(Continued)

F. W. DABNEY & CO.

(Broad at Fifth)

ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES

for Men

ENNA JETTICK $5.00 $6.00

for Women

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

SMITHFIELD HAM

Beaten Biscuits

Fruit Cakes, Mince Pies, Plum Puddings—Delicacies for All Occasions.

SARAH LEE KITCHEN

701 W. Grace Dial 3-2305

ROANOKE

NATALIE SHOPPE

Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses

301 S. JEFFERSON STREET

ROANOKE, VA.

REID and CUTSHALL

"Dedicated to Better Homes"

Give the home a lasting gift.

See Our New

GIFT DEPARTMENT

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM

Clover Creamery Co., Inc.

ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

For delicious homemade breads, cakes and pies, give us a trial.

We know that you will find both quality and reasonable prices at the

ELK BAKERY

311 West Washington Street

HENRY BROS., Inc.

Goodyear Tires

212 BROAD ST. TEL. 32-111

HUNTINGTON

Your friends can buy anything you can give them

except your photograph

W. Archibald Wallace

would like to make pictures for those you love

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.

HUNTINGTON'S

Oldest and Largest Department Store

927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Princess

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery

911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl

Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111

Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

FRED M. FERGUSON

Plumbing and Heating

Air Conditioning

Repair Work

Tel. 22426 1048 Madison Ave.

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS

See "The Owl"

and you will see the best of all.

THE OWL PRINT SHOP

Phone Whg. 3868

917 Market Street, Wheeling

ALBERTA

CALGARY

(Continued)

JENKINS GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk

Hail Driver or Phone M-4686

UNION MILK CO., Ltd.

"Union" Is Strength

Hudson's Bay Company

When in Calgary

Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"

PHONE M 88

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27765 9 to 12 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAMB BROS.

"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"

We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00

10505 Jasper Ave. Edmonton, Alta.

You can always rely on what you buy at

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

We Stock

Music and Musical Instruments

of All Kinds

Instruments Repaired

ROBINSON & SONS

10247 Jasper Avenue Phone 22456

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store

Quality Shoes That Are New

X-Ray fitting on all purchases.

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company

Do your Christmas shopping at Edmonton's Big Friendly Store—the "Bay." Everything in gifts for everyone.

For the Choicest of Flowers at All Times

WALTER RAMSAY Ltd.

Florists

Jasper Ave. next to Birks Bldg.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The 'BAY' for Gifts

Red & White Chain Stores

Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY

MILK - CREAM - BUTTER

Phone 201-114

A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED

Bread and Cake Manufacturers

686-678 ELGIN AVENUE

"By every test the very best"

CITY DAIRY

Limited

MILK CREAM BUTTER

Hail Driver or Phone 87-667

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd

Milk

Cream—Butter

Ice Cream

GARFIELD 2134

MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.

LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.

91 KING STREET EAST

Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Robinson's Are Hamilton Headquarters for

Phantom Fashioned Silk Hose

a favorite with well-dressed women everywhere.

$1

Flatteringly sheer silk crepe and chiffon, also dependable service weight . . . in daytime and evening shades.

The G. W. ROBINSON Co. Ltd.

Liberty LIMITED

129 King St., E., Hamilton, Ont.

Coats—Suits—Dresses

A style centre for Women and Misses

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

Cairncross & Lawrence Limited

Chemists and Druggists

Experts in

Kodak Photography

SIX STORES

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

Visit our new modern store for Popular Priced Footwear

226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

HARRY PEEL

Furrier

Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear

MODERN COLD STORAGE

533 Richmond Street Met. 478
Opposite Christian Science church

CUMMING

The Clothier

FALL STYLE PARADE

Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.

For men and young men. Prices to please.

248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

238-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond Street Met 5100

CHRISTMAS CITY at

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Visit the store and see the wonderful collection of gifts displayed in Christmas City . . . where the Spirit of Christmas prevails.

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Rideau 6936-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

The label of good shopping value

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft

Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.

110-112 SPARKS STREET

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER

Phone 2-4281

"Character Clothes for Women"

Nu Vogue Limited

59 Sparks Street Telephone
Ottawa, Canada 2-6008

DEVLINS

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

Masson's

R. Masson & Son Limited

FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING Co., Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Modern Optical Service

In Charge of

JOHN A. CARTER, R. O.

BRYSON-GRAHAM CO., Ltd.

Ottawa Q. 7100 Canada

Dustproofed Coal and Coke

PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

234 Bank Street 2-5777

McINTOSH & WATTS

China, Crystal Novelties

245 Bank Street 2-6383

Maxwell's Hairdressers

133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: after 1:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bruce - McKinnon

27 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO

Featuring Wearable Coats

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Use the Phone—We Deliver

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira-Berg Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

G. S. BEER

CUSTOM MADE

F U R S

REMODELING REPAIRING

1161 St. Clair Ave. W. Ke. 7378

All Makes Rebuilt Repaired Rented

TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO. *We Service All Office Machines*

46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 9671

HELEN SIMPSON

Flowers

2513 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.

MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED

FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH

Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin

Dupont Street at Davenport

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

IDEAS *for Christmas*

Lindsay's have gathered in a rich harvest of Christmas gifts—gifts for friends, and gifts for your own happy home.

Every gift purchased in our Studios is exquisitely wrapped in our exclusive specially imported Christmas paper—and of course, at no extra charge!

Our intelligent and courteous sales staff will be pleased to assist you in the selection of your gifts.

LINDSAY STUDIOS

48 Bloor St. West Toronto

Open every evening to 10 o'clock

MILNES FUEL OIL

88 King St. East Toronto

FORMAL WEAR

Immaculate attention to every detail of formal wear assures you of extra fine work and finish.

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

George COLES Limited

Caterers

For All Social Functions

Main Store

719 YONGE ST. RA. 5111

Branches

Danforth Store, 138 Danforth, GE. 2251
Oakwood Store, 930 St. Clair W, LL. 8863
Parkdale Store, 211 Roncesvls. LO. 0133

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE EAST

Good Food, Well Cooked. Nicely Served

(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE

Limited

J. A. WEAR, Manager

NEW FUNERAL HOME

2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.

Phones HO. 3721 and 7805

Lady Attendant

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

SELECTED GRADE MILK

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users

PHONE US TO CALL

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Funeral Service

McDougall & Brown

Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

Lancaster, Bird & Lancaster

UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS AND CABINETMAKERS

Have Your Work Done by Experts

"It Costs No More" Estimates Free

HU. 5833 3407 YONGE

Arthur W. Miles

Undertaker - Embalmer

FUNERAL CHAPEL

30 St. Clair Ave. West

Phones HYland 4933 HYland 5915

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

REAL SERVICE IN THE

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 3007

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

Phone

Head Office North End
GE. 1145 MO. 1179

WINDSOR

WESTINGHOUSE

Radios—Refrigerators

Ranges

Furnish your home at

Baum & Brody

Chatham and Ferry Sts., Windsor, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-3458

Warren the Cleaner Limited

Office and Plant:

484 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase helps to make the advertising pay better.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3456 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP

Morgan's

When in Montreal

A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED

Custodians of Moosehead

MONTREAL

also

Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats

Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal

Phone: LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR *Moderately Priced* from $3.00 to $7.50

HOSIERY—69c and 75c

GOWNS

Charlotte

New York Dresses Exclusively

Priced from $11.75 to $29.50

1353 Greene Ave. nr. Sherbrooke Westmount FI. 7773

FUR COATS

Inspection Invited

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

Lancaster 7029-0029 1183 Phillips Square

Christmas Gifts

FINE Linens, Lovely Handkerchiefs, Imported Silk and Wool Scarfs, Shetland Bed Jackets.

Orders for Monograms Taken Now

JUL. HEIM

1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

OK | ECONOMY STORES | OK

QUALITY FOODS

at

ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company

You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

(Continued)

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, CHELSEA—Well furnished luxury Maisonette flat; 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; refrigerator, central heating; plate and linen. Just redecorated. Restaurant. 3 months or longer, 6 gns. weekly. Box W-4116, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, SLOANE SQUARE (near). Furnished and unfurnished rooms for ladies with dining room. Moderate charges. Attractive modern house, 10 West Eaton Place, S.W.1.

LONDON, S. W.—Self-contained flat, 2 bedrooms, 1 reception, kitchen, bathroom; rent £3 weekly, including garage; owner occupier. 18, Colinette Road, Putney, S. W.

LONDON—Flatlet (2 rooms), every convenience, 37 Twyford Avenue, Acton, W. 3

HAIRDRESSING

OPPORTUNITY occurs for lady of refinement to receive excellent training in exclusive West End Salon. Age not important, but must be of good family, education and appearance. DOROTHY HEMYTH, Court Hairdresser, 104 Church Street, Kensington, London, W. 8. BAY. 2633-4.

HOME SHARING

LADY would like to share very small house or flat with another; has furniture. Box W-897, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSE MORTGAGES

Four Per Cent House Mortgages Advantageous Transfers Arranged HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD. 110 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 7404-5

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I. 26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 2127 Auctions, Surveys, Valuations. Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, N. W. District—House to let; 3½ yrs.; partly furnished or unfurnished; rental, unfurnished, £80 p. a. exclusive. Near tube station, buses and Christian Science Church. Box W-9723, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc. F. E. GARNETT 23, Wellesley Court, Strawberry Hill, Middx. Tel.: Popesgrove 1943

INTERIOR DECORATIONS

AN OLD WORLD room in your town flat or House; expert carries out 16th-century half-timbered decorations in real oak. 21 Addison Court Gardens, London, W. 14. Phone She. 1462.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794) Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken. Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 3070 Estd. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

193 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10

Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. HERD, STOFORD & RIDD, 89 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician 146, Park Lane, London, W. 1 Tel. Mayfair 3194

W. E. JONES F.B.O.A. F.N.A.O. (Trading as J. Whitehouse). Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). 37 Warwick St., Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. Every optical need supplied. VIC. 6045.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

RICHMOND, Surrey—Guests received in large comfortable private house; central; hot water; good table; terms moderate. 27 Montague Road.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Mukle, Piano and organ tuning and repairs. Music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Avenue, W. 4 Shepherds Bush 1868.

PRINTING

GIFT BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY Printed with address, 3/-, any colour. Personal Greeting Christmas Cards from 3/- doz. P. HOWITT, 14 Corona Rd., London, S. E. 12.

REPAIRS

HIGH-CLASS Boot and Shoe Repairers, C. W. KENT & SONS, 95 Pelham Road, London, S. W. 15 (Ring Putney 0834).

ROOMS TO LET

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2 Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms. Tel. Bayswater 3039

LONDON—Comfortably furnished rooms near Kensington Gardens, from 15/. C. H. W. Breakfasts if desired. The Misses Evans and Livesay, 34a Clanricarde Gdns., W. 2. Bay. 2976.

SERVICE FLATS

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

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Cryptogram

Monday brings the cryptogram designed especially for beginners. Today's should be almost as simple as the ABC which encodes the first word. It's a quotation by J. R. Seeley on the subject of new words:

ABC CDCEAFGH GI JKGABFHL

M ABGNLBA FH M JGOQKCACKP

HCR TCA GI RGEST FHJECMTCT

UGAB JKCMEHCTT GI ABGNLBA

MHS OMTACEP GXCE RGEST.

FA FT ABC ACTA GI M TGKFS

ABGNLBA ABMA FA RFKK UCME

M JBMHLC GI JKGABFHL.

More Double Letter Additions

These are shared by a New Rochelle, N. Y., reader. Try adding the double letters as shown below to form words. As an example: BAS + NN + AA = BANANAS.

SCANT + NN + OO =

GREET + GG + AA =

Letter Changing

A Boston reader suggests an attempt to change BIRD to CAGE in 4 moves.

How Many Days?

A horse tied with a rope 45 feet long to a stake in the center of a pasture ate all the grass within reach in one and one-half days. If the rope were 15 feet longer, how many days would it take the horse to eat all the grass within reach, assuming, of course, that he consumed the grass at the same rate?

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, we start the week with a list of 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off, as indicated by the example checked:

1	delay	invest	
2	initiate	foretell	
3	surround	retard	1
4	entertain	restrict	
5	consider	confuse	
6	besiege	encompass	
7	lament	inaugurate	
8	presage	regard	
9	perplex	amuse	
10	restrain	deplore	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Live and Give

Take time to live, honey,
Take time to live;
Take time to work an' to rest an' to play.
Take time to give, honey,
Take time to give;
Den you'll find peace at de close ob de day!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Clothes Dry Faster On a Windy Day Than On a Still Day?

If you ever happened to sign your name with ink, without a blotter handy, you probably blew on the paper to make the ink dry more quickly.

Similarly, if Mister Wind blows his breath on the clothes which you have hung on the line on wash day, the clothes will dry faster than they would if the air was perfectly calm.

To understand the reason for this result, it is necessary to explain something about evaporation.

Evaporation is the term used when a liquid (such as water) changes to a gas. When you hang out the clothes fresh from the tub, they contain a certain amount of water. In order for the clothes to dry, this water must evaporate—that is, must change from a liquid to a gas called water, vapor, which is colorless, odorless, and invisible.

You have doubtless noticed that water and other liquids which are kept in tightly stoppered bottles do not evaporate at all quickly. But the

same amount of liquid in an open container, such as a sauce-dish or pie-tin, would evaporate in a very short time.

The reason for this is that air, at any given temperature, can hold only a certain amount of moisture. When air has all the moisture it can hold, it is said to be saturated. To get more of the liquid to evaporate, it is necessary either to add more dry air or to raise the temperature of the air that's there, for warm air will hold more moisture than will cold air.

On a still day, when the water in the clothes on the line begins to evaporate, it tends to saturate the air in the immediate vicinity of the clothes. As the air next to the clothes becomes more and more full of moisture, the evaporation becomes slower and slower.

However, if a breeze comes up, it tends to sweep away the moisture-laden air, displacing it with dry air, in which evaporation can take place readily and rapidly. That is why clothes dry faster on a windy day than on a day that is still.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Construction of The 'Wailing Wall'

The famous "wailing wall," regarded by the Jews as a spot of peculiar sanctity, forms a part of the great ramparts which surround the temple enclosure at Jerusalem. These ramparts seem to have been originally erected by Herod the Great when he reconstructed the temple; and while parts of them have undoubtedly been destroyed and rebuilt since his time, there is general agreement that that section now known as the "wailing wall" remains practically intact, and provides us with a sample of the building activities of that Herod who ruled in Palestine when Jesus was born (Matt. 2: 1).

Some idea of the size of the great stones which go to make up the wall may be gathered from the fact that many of them are 15 feet long and from 3 to 4 feet in height. One is said to measure no less than 16½ by 13 feet. If these are typical of the stones which were in Herod's temple, and no doubt they are, small wonder that the disciples cried: "See what manner of stones and what buildings are here!" (Mark 13:1).

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Interpretation of Statute

Question: Under "General powers and duties of trustees of religious corporations," the Religious Corporations law of this state says, among other things: "But this section does not give to the trustees of an incorporated church, any control over" certain enumerated items, thereby placing the control in the corporate body. Under such a specific prohibition, may the corporate body legally delegate control of the exempted items to the trustees?

Answer: Study of the entire section referred to (too long to be quoted here) indicates that ultimate control of all questions is vested in the corporate body since it provides that bylaws adopted by the corporate body shall control the trustees. The implication is that on all questions, save the items enumerated, control shall be exercised by the trustees unless the corporate body shall exercise its right to control; but that on the items enumerated control must be specifically delegated by the membership. Otherwise it would seem that the statute would have provided specifically, "The corporate body may not give the trustees power" or something to that effect.

This is the writer's opinion. The wording of the statute is such that it might be advisable to obtain local legal opinion.

Daily Anecdote

Good Company

Abraham Lincoln was once asked how he had managed to keep his talk and his habits so clean in the rough society in which he had spent his youth.

"Well," replied Mr. Lincoln, "the fact is I have associated with the people who lived around me only part of the time; but I have never stopped associating with myself and with Washington and Clay and Shakespeare and Burns and DeFoe and Scott and Blackstone and Parsons. On the whole I have been in pretty good company."

To New Zealand, Britain, and Florida With the Monitor Camera Club

Upper—Ohau River, South Island, New Zealand (Sent by M. Aleen Stevens, Wellington, N. Z.); Lower Left—Beautiful Anclote River, Near Tarpon Springs, Florida (by R. W. Warren, Cameron, Ariz.); Lower Right—Doone Valley, Devonshire (by George Rigden, Somerset, England)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Fluffy Spreads

One woman washes candlewick spreads for housewives, and her orders for this work are increasing because the spreads under her laundering come back so fluffy and new looking. She gives her secret willingly to all who wish success in this line of work: "Wash the spreads on a windy day if possible; then hang on line right sides together. In this way the nubs rub one another, fluffing them up to look like new."—Elizabeth L., Ames, Iowa.

Note on Book Lending

Sir Walter Scott, in lending a book one day to a friend, cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. "This is really necessary," said the poet in apology; "for though many of my friends are bad arithmeticians, I observe r most all of them to be good book-keepers."—W. W. Howe.

Quotation for Today

IT IS good to battle, to suffer, to be thrown overboard and left to save ourselves. What we lose in comfort we gain in energy, and energy is the most precious of man's weapons.—CHARLES WAGNER.

Brevities

Studebaker Wheel: As we understand it, a trailer is nothing more or less than a 24-hour breakfast nook.

Punch (c): "Change," we are reminded by a business magnate, "is essential to progress." Taxi drivers don't care.

Wall Street Journal: "This," says a scientific journal, "will be known as the Age of Electricity." In other words, the Volt-age.

Detroit News: What's as baffling as stepping from a shine parlor into a barber shop and having the porter ask, "Shine, mister?"

Los Angeles Times: Roy Chapman Andrews says in a magazine article that the cephenomyia, a small insect, can fly 400 yards a second, or 800 miles an hour, and he believes it to be the speediest living thing. But did he ever see a crowd of lumberjacks racing to the grub tent just after the dinner gong rang?

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Blow Ball

This game of Blow Ball provides for a little variation in the ordinary use of a ping-pong table. The net should first be removed.

The ball, preferably a ping-pong ball, is put into motion by the "server," who places it close to his edge of the table and then directs a quick and forceful blow at the ball in an effort to blow it off the table on his opponent's side.

As the ball approaches the receiver, he blows hard, attempting to stop the ball. He then may return it so fast that the breath of his opponent will not be sufficient to stop the ball, so that it rolls off the table—a point thus being scored. Should the ball be touched by any part of a player's face or body, a point is scored for the other side.

Scoring may be counted as in ping-pong. If there is any doubt as to the rules, adhere to those of tennis.—Jayne G., Chicago.

Current Events Quiz

(A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News)

1. To what countries is Japan applying pressure with the purpose of halting arms shipments to China?
2. Why has Japan consolidated the government under one authority?
3. Will the housewife enjoy lower Thanksgiving food prices this year?
4. Were members of the Seventy-Fifth Congress officially notified to appear in Washington for the special session?
5. What was unusual about President Roosevelt's opening address sent to the special session of Congress?
6. How many farmers are represented by Louis J. Taber, recently re-elected head of the Grange?
7. Who was awarded the 1937 Nobel peace prize?
8. How has President Vargas tightened his grip on Brazil?
9. Is it true that the latest tax on gasoline in Italy raises the price above 60 cents a gallon?
10. Why is European diplomatic interest now centered on Lord Halifax?
11. Is China retaining her German military advisers despite Japan's connection with Germany in an anti-Communist pact?
12. Is 1937 retail business in the United States expected to exceed that of 1936?
13. How much money will be disbursed to Christmas Club members this year?
14. What is the twenty-first country with which the United States has announced its intention of inaugurating reciprocal trade agreements?
15. What was the population of the United States on July 1?

(Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

What is the only piece of fire apparatus which isn't allowed on a one-way street?

The answer: "A fireboat."

—Rockefeller Center Weekly.

Vibration

The following notice was seen outside a village church:

"The Rev. —— will preach here next Sunday morning and evening; after which the church will be closed for necessary repairs."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Not Listed

One evening little sister was looking at the dictionary and she came to the "Christian" names of men and women. She announced sister Irene's name stood for "peace." Finally she drew a deep sigh and said:

"Well, Daddy, I guess the rest of us are not Christians. Our names are not in here."—Indianapolis News.

Jest a Minute

"The only way to get anything done around here is to do it yourself!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Respect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newtonville, Mass.

In performing his duty of curbing speeders, a state policeman stopped the speeding car of a high-ranking state official.

The chauffeur was quick to tell the patrolman that he was making a mistake. Despite warning that the ticket would be "fixed" and that advancement in his work would be a futile hope, the officer did his duty and reported the violation.

During an interval of several days the policeman had several occasions to doubt the tactfulness of his action. He owed an obligation of security to his wife and children; and it seemed necessary to be in the good graces of the powers that be to gain advancement in his work.

The day he was called to the captain's office was one well to be remembered. There, he was congratulated and shown a letter of commendation from the high official whose chauffeur had been speeding.

Most memorable of all, however, was the look of respect on the chauffeur's face when confronted in court.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. France and England. Japan is seeking to close the remaining routes by which China might get help from the outside world.
2. To co-ordinate war operations.
3. Yes; more than half of the items that go into the typical holiday menu are expected to be lower in price despite the fact that the level of food costs recently was the highest in six years.
4. No; the Seventy-fifth Congress assembled on pure hearsay. Nobody sent the members any notice to appear. The House parliamentarian, Lewis Deschler, explained: "They see the President's proclamation in a newspaper, or someone tells them about it."
5. It was the most conciliatory address of his career.
6. About 800,000.
7. Viscount Cecil was selected because of his work in connection with the League of Nations.
8. Through a decree abolishing the federal courts in the nation.
9. The price is now 66 cents a gallon. The tax is designed to help make the Italian Empire self-sufficient.
10. Political circles attach much importance to his visit with Reichsfuhrer Hitler at the latter's Berchtesgaden estate. Indications are that Germany's colonial demands were "explored."
11. Yes.
12. Yes; it is expected to exceed $41,000,000,000, a gain of $3,000,000,000, or 8 per cent, over 1936.
13. $320,000,000 to nearly 7,000,000 members.
14. Great Britain.
15. 129,257,000.

Necessary Gesture

"After the Battle of Talavera," said the Duke of Wellington, "I wanted the Spanish forces to make a movement, and called upon Cuesta to take the necessary steps.

"He said, 'For the honor of the Spanish crown I cannot attend the instructions of the British General unless that General go upon his knees and entreat me to follow his advice.'

"Now I wanted the thing done, while as to going down upon my knee I did not care twopence, so down I plumped."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The exertion of clothing a thought in a completely new set of words increases both clearness of thought and mastery over words. It is the test of a solid thought that it will bear a change of clothing.

More Double Letter Additions: Consonant, Aggregate.

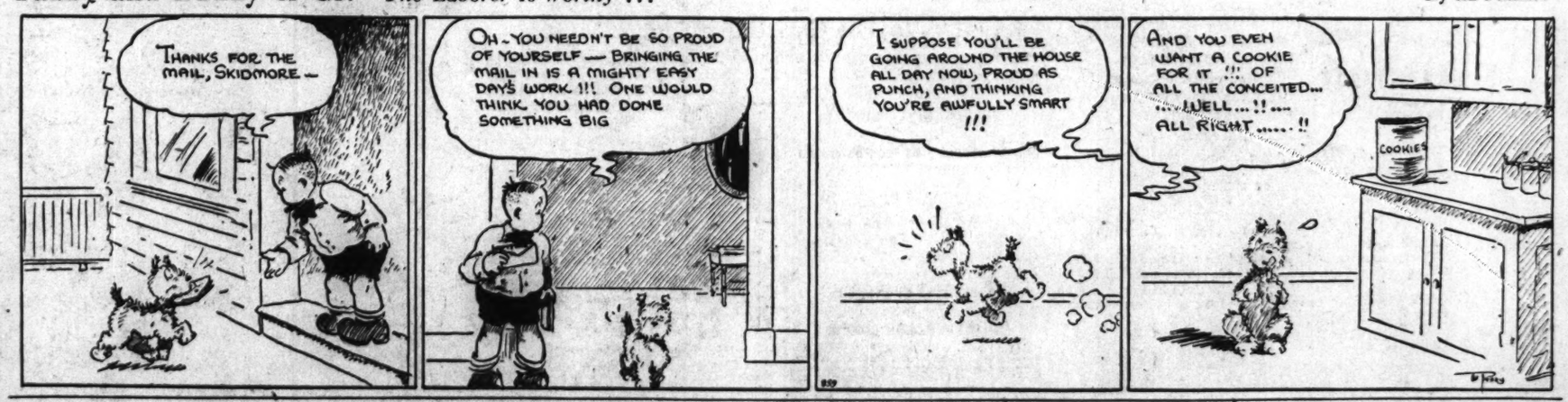
Letter Changing: Bird, bard, bare, care, cage.

Fun With Synonyms: Delay—retard; initiate—inaugurate; surround—encompass; entertain—amuse; consider—regard; besiege—invest; lament—deplore; presage—foretell; perplex—confuse; restrain—restrict.

How Many days?: 2 2-3 days.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'The Laborer Is Worthy ...'*

By LE PELLEY


THANKS FOR THE MAIL, SKIDMORE —
OH - YOU NEEDN'T BE SO PROUD OF YOURSELF — BRINGING THE MAIL IN IS A MIGHTY EASY DAYS WORK !!! ONE WOULD THINK YOU HAD DONE SOMETHING BIG
I SUPPOSE YOU'LL BE GOING AROUND THE HOUSE ALL DAY NOW, PROUD AS PUNCH, AND THINKING YOU'RE AWFULLY SMART !!!
AND YOU EVEN WANT A COOKIE FOR IT !!! OF ALL THE CONCEITED... ...WELL...!!... ALL RIGHT.....!!
COOKIES

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Time to Co-operate*

By CARMACK

The Boss seemed to be spending an awful lot of time with one of his books today —
I stood it as long as I could and then I growled and said - "Oh, come on and let's play!"
Then suddenly I noticed a picture of a dog in his book and I thought - "Oh, oh - If he's trying to learn something about dogs I'd better not disturb him!"
And I lay down in a hurry and kept as still as a mouse —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Quotas for Crops

ASIDE from last-minute modifications of details, it appears likely that the farm bill being submitted by the committees on agriculture in the two houses of Congress will contain provisions for possible compulsory controls on some of America's major crops. Cotton and tobacco seem particularly likely to come within its provisions, and corn and wheat may follow.

In this connection it is important to understand just what is meant by compulsion and how soon and how far it is intended to operate. It has been comparatively little emphasized that in all the pending drafts seriously considered there is a requirement for a referendum and a two-thirds vote of the producers affected before rigid marketing quotas and penalties can go into effect. Thus such control, if at length resorted to, would be voluntary as to two-thirds of the producers and be forced only upon the remaining third or less.

Even so, the limitation not only on production but more significantly upon the liberty to produce would be such a departure from American traditions that farmers as well as others strongly shy away from it. There might be some surprises in such a referendum. The opposition can be expected to be considerable unless a crop surplus has forced the price down far below the profit line.

Perhaps for this among other reasons planners of the farm legislation have tried to exhaust all the possibilities of voluntary control before resorting to compulsion. They would buttress the present soil conservation program with payments as liberal as can be made, and would try first to keep agricultural surpluses within bounds by that method. Its efficacy is vulnerable at two points.

First, the red tape and cumbersomeness of administration may alienate some farmers. This may arise partly out of the barrier in the Hoosac Mills decision against the Government's making direct conditional contracts with the producer. Possibly there may be a move to see if the Supreme Court would now take a different view of such contracts made in the name of conservation.

Second, the reduction of acreages does not always or even usually result in proportionate reductions of total yield. One cotton grower has been heard to assert he could grow as much cotton on ten acres as on fifteen by more intensive cultivation. Rainfall often has more to do than acreage with what the wheat farmer harvests. Consequently some farmers have come to believe that effective adjustment to market demand can be achieved not by acreage diversion programs but only by marketing quotas.

That is putting the proposition on its plainest footing and a not very attractive one in the long run. For even two-thirds majorities in certain industries—and farming is an industry—have been known to try to freeze a certain price and production situation until it had to be broken in the interests of the consumer by some aggressive insurgent. Usually the great number and disorganization of farmers has been enough to insure utmost competition there, while the relative concentration of business control in certain manufacturing industries has called for anti-trust laws to prevent monopoly.

The extreme alternative to any kind of crop control is, of course, laissez-faire. If business and industry wish to prescribe that policy for agriculture, the political situation is now such that they probably must prescribe it for themselves also in order to get the prescription accepted. In other words, for weal or woe there exists now a vested interest in agricultural subsidies just as there has long existed a vested interest in tariff benefits.

If business and industry are ready in the interests of thorough laissez-faire to face a renewal of anti-monopoly activities and a reasonable reduction of some tariffs, then perhaps agriculture can be brought back to a freer and more natural course and will stop somewhere short of the compulsory crop controls which it now is approaching with more than a little distaste.

Hot Air

EXPERIMENTERS in southern California have devised a defroster for orchards. It consists of a kind of tubular tower with an oil burner in the base and a large oscillating fan at the top to blow hot air—yes, hot air—over an area of about 10 acres. Perhaps one of the designers, when a boy, had difficulty remembering to close the door and was continually being asked, "Do you want us to heat all outdoors?" This is an attempt to do it.

The contrivance makes it appear that there is, after all, some actual value in such a disparaged subject as superheated atmosphere. This reminder is particularly appropriate in the United States at a time when Congress is getting under way with considerable fuss and filibuster.

It is easy to anticipate depictions of Congress by cartoonists and commentators as a gigantic hot-air machine converting the Capitol dome into a wind tunnel for the diffusion of oratorical warmth. There may even be speculation as to whether the New Deal has gone in for weather control by convening a session at the onset of winter.

Without taking too seriously much mere vacuous gabble or talk without thought, it may be said that this freedom to talk is, as a European dictator has described it, one of the luxuries of democracy. Indeed, more than luxury—necessity. There may be many waste words, but by exchange of thought men come to an understanding of each other and of difficult problems. Not without some political effort are civic enthusiasms kept warm. And besides easing pressures, talk in Congress may generate enough hot air to keep frosts of apathy from settling on the buds of self-government.

Holing in One

A WELCOME blow has just been struck at the tyranny of a certain custom on English golf courses connected with holing out in one. Many golfers have at some time or another experienced the thrill of a "one." But in recent years this feat has entailed a heavy penalty. In Scotland the original custom was for the holer-in-one to give his caddy a bottle of whisky. In England this spread to standing drinks also to all hands.

No consideration was taken of the ability of the player to shoulder the expense, or of whether he wished to treat all and sundry to drinks, or of whether a bottle of whisky was a desirable present for the caddy. As a result not a few players, after hitting a particularly good tee shot, watched with mixed feelings as their ball neared the cup.

But now the Golf Correspondent of The Times has denounced "the tyranny of ones" and in doing so has given courage to others to do likewise. Tradition dies hard in a game like golf, especially when a defaulter may be afraid of appearing stingy. But now that the hole-in-one bogey has been uncovered and people have had the courage to say what they really think, it should not be difficult for all clubs to bury an unpopular custom in a very deep bunker.

Not the Road to Health

PROBABLY the chief objection to "socialized medicine," or compulsory "health insurance," which the Administration at Washington is applying to two branches of the Government, is the fact that far from reducing sickness, wherever put into effect the system has increased it. This should be remembered when enthusiasts seek to extend the experiment to the nearly one million other Government employees through the nation and—as the proponents of a medical bureaucracy apparently intend—to the nation as a whole.

Noted medical men have spoken of the dangers of this scheme, including leaders of the profession in Great Britain, where government "health insurance" is in effect. Dr. Robert Hutchison, a consulting physician to two great London hospitals, in delivering the Dr. Isaac Gilchrist Lecture before the University of Aberdeen last year, brought out the "startling fact that in Scotland more than one out of every five insured persons is certified unfit for work at one time or another during the year, and that the days of sickness amount on the average to ten per insured person."

Some of the present campaigns for compulsory blood tests, regular medical examination, and so-called "health education" in the United States are recalled by Dr. Hutchison's objections to "the attempt to produce what is called health-consciousness in the community." "It is sufficient to say," he is quoted by the British Medical Journal as declaring, "that whilst the amount of benefit to health to be produced by such means is problematical, the danger of creating numbers of hypochondriacs is real."

Dr. Hutchison frankly states:

> So few, in fact, are the diseases we can really cure that one is tempted to believe that if all the doctors went on strike for a year the effect on the death rate would be inappreciable. That is not to say, of course, that doctors are of no use, but only that they are of use in a different way from what the public imagines. In most cases of illness the doctor is really a mental poultice; he is a source of comfort, confidence, and consolation to the patient and his friends; but if he is honest with himself he will admit that the number of patients who would have died but for his attendance is lamentably small.

Yet the British "health insurance" system, with its "mass production" methods of handling patients, has resulted in such a steady increase of prescriptions by the insurance doctors that last year they totaled 66,000,000 in England and Wales alone, costing something like $11,000,000. Is it any wonder the British Minister of Health publicly deplores excessive use of medicines?

But what is to be done for suffering humanity? "Is there no balm in Gilead?" Obviously, "health insurance" and government medical treatment are not that balm. Let Dr. Hutchison answer the question:

> "That great advances will be made we may feel tolerably sure, although the popular opinion that for every disease there is a [medical] cure, if only we could find it, is certainly a delusion; but from whence new help will come it is impossible to say; it may quite well be from outside medicine and its ancillary sciences."

"The Play's the Thing"

Book News of the Day

A SUMMARY of stage history in America during the last thirty years might easily fill a substantial volume. A similar survey of the Continent of Europe must cover a much larger field. Yet Thomas H. Dickinson in collaboration with sixteen specialists in Continental drama has done his work with surprising thoroughness in THE THEATER IN A CHANGING EUROPE (New York: Holt. $5).

Mr. Dickinson and his confrères have considered not only such major phenomena as the rise of the present Russian theater or the decline of the stage in Germany, but have given a fair share of their 500 pages to the status of the drama in France, Italy, Spain and such less familiar thespian haunts as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Sweden and Denmark.

England has been excluded partly to save a space but more largely on the ground that the British theater, like the British nation, has stood apart from the more radical currents of the Continent. Yet paradoxically, as Mr. Dickinson explains in a foreword, an Englishman, Gordon Craig, has been one of the large influences in shaping the course of the Continental stage.

Though each nation has its accomplishments and difficulties, it is the similarities rather than the differences which impress the reader. In each of them is reflected the troubled state of European politics, for the stage is a mirror not only to nature but to the age. In them all the competition of movies and radio is felt. In many of them dictatorship and censorship make the path of the playwright thorny.

Germany and Russia provide a curious comparison in the theater of revolt. In Russia, with the success of the revolution, the theater, which had been repressed, was encouraged as a means of appeal to the masses and achieved a remarkable development in one of the memorable eras of stage history. Playwrights, however, under the Soviet have been limited to themes upholding the new régime.

In Germany, on the contrary, the revolutionary theater enjoyed relative freedom in the years before the rise of National Socialism. Since then it has been suppressed. Expulsion of Jewish actors, according to this account, has been less serious than other elements in the problem. They numbered, it seems, hardly more than 3 per cent of the total. Those who were banned included such gifted players as Elisabeth Bergner and Fritz Kortner, and those who departed voluntarily in protest numbered the late Alexander Moissi and Albert Basserman, yet there are still, it appears, a sufficient number of able players. The greater difficulty, in Germany as in Russia, is to find playwrights of power who can work under present conditions.

Strangely enough, in France, though the restrictions of dictatorship are absent, other obstacles, partly financial, hinder the rise of a new generation of writers. In Italy, Premier Mussolini's demand for a "theater of the masses" is debated. Some take it to mean theaters which will seat thousands of spectators. Others hear the call for a stage that will accommodate thousands of actors. Wiser heads seek the answer in the playwrights. A truer theater of the masses, they believe, will be found only in a dramatist who can speak to the people.

The theater is on the move. The importance of such men as Stanislavsky and Meyerhold, Reinhardt and Piscator, and all the tribe of artists, architects and actors in molding its future should not be overlooked. But in Europe, as in America, it may be suspected from reading Mr. Dickinson's book, the play is still "the thing."

E. F. M.

Give Him Your Help—Mail Early

By a Staff Artist

Received at Palermo

My Mediterranean Journey—IV

ANTONIO was himself again. Not until I saw him in his hairy shirt, homespun trousers and impenetrable boots, did I realize what a strain he had been under as a passenger in the "Classe Turistica." As he pressed forward into the lounge, clutching his blue passport in one hand, and in the other the handle of a circular straw bag which held his American clothes, I began to appreciate the effort he had made to apply a fork as well as a knife to such logically knifable dishes as broiled mackerel, roast "pollastra" and Bavarian cabbage. His table gymnastics, in retrospect, did not, somehow, seem so overwhelmingly humorous as they had seemed during the previous ten days. Antonio was at home again. And this island of the "Conca d'Oro" or Golden Shore was his own, his native land.

"The most fought-over territory in the Mediterranean!" cried a student of history from Columbia University, striding across the threshold of the lobby onto the strip of starboard deck from which could be seen the rocky coast of Sicily.

"Ah, Signore, but you should see our northern Italy," the pretty, gray-eyed girl from Trieste, told him. "We were part of Austria once," she had said to me, "but we do not consider ourselves Austrian, not a leetle part. We are Italian."

* * *

"Phoenicians . . . Greeks . . ." someone murmured behind me, as the dramatic mountains of Palermo rose upon our right. Lines from a printed description danced before my eyes, "Phoenician as far back as history is recorded . . . colonized by the Greeks . . . conquered by Pyrrhus 276 B. C. . . . later recovered by Carthage . . . taken by the Romans 254 B. C." Saracens had ruled there in the ninth century A. D., and Norman kings, beginning their reign in the early middle ages, had erected the Saracenic and Byzantine style palaces and churches containing the world famous mosaics.

Here, at Palermo, only ten years ago, the long-dreaded Mafisti, the criminal gangs of the Sicilian "Black Hand" had been tried and imprisoned by the hundreds. And here gentle, black-eyed natives, came offering stalks of the sweet-scented jasmine. One lira for a huge, white blossom which would perfume an entire apartment. It was difficult to believe that "Mafia" had ever terrorized this island of Sicily, this lovely city of the Conca d'Oro.

Here, at Palermo, I entered Italy for the first time. And here I received a welcome which I never can forget. Whenever, in the future, I recall the terraced olive groves, the valley of orange gardens, the aquamarine water lapping against the golden rocks, I shall in that same instant feel the tenderness of Palermo, the beauty of its children. Always the children of Palermo will catch at the strings of memory. Always for me Palermo will be a city where lovely, rounded cherubs, such as a Raphael would have immortalized in paint, laugh in the sunshine and go dancing through the cypress shade.

In and out of the narrow streets of the poorer quarter they played games of hide-and-seek, and catch-me-if-you-can, nimble in their bare feet, unencumbered with clothing except for one simple garment, a cotton blouse often shrunk or grown-out-of to the point where it was a mere collar. They skillfully dodged the onrattling carts, gay, painted little carrette drawn by horses wearing straw or felt hats decorated with red and yellow pompons. Fair of skin were some of these children, under their sun tan, and many of them had blue or gray eyes.

* * *

It was in the Cathedral of Monreale that a little child gave me the welcome I shall never forget. Beside me, in the vast basilica, stood a group of tourists listening to a guide's account of the making of the brilliant mosaics. Breaking loose from her mother's hand, a tiny girl of about five, with long, light yellow curls and blue eyes, came running to embrace me, much to the embarrassment of her parent, a meek, peasant woman in a black shawl, who immediately apologized for the small "cattiva." The guide's monotone droned on. A monk and half a dozen choir boys solemnly passed me, bearing a wax figure on a stretcher. Against the heavy shadow the child, still smiling as she ran back to her mother, shone like a sudden ray of light. Her brightness lingered in the ancient cathedral, after she had gone, and seemed to gild the edges of the marble candlesticks, those candlesticks fourteen feet high which medieval craftsmen had carved. It followed me through dim aisles and cloisters, and into a garden, where it merged with the light of the white oleanders and the spreading mimosa trees.

In the doorways of cottages where women made lace and plaited straw, clean, happy children watched the happenings in the street. In the opalescent bay other little ones, taken from the hotels by their nurses, leaped joyously naked and golden, at the end of the afternoon; then glistened like polished ivory under the pale, transparent waves, as they swam.

I shall remember the mosaic of Jonah and the Whale, and the Norman kings' palaces; the Byzantine cloisters, and the horses with scarlet hats; the lemon and orange groves; the sellers of jasmine stalks; and above all else at Palermo I shall remember the children, playing in the sun.

PEARL STRACHAN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Building for Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have an idea not advanced before, to my knowledge. It is this:

That a building dedicated to peace might be erected, honoring past and present peace leaders, such as, Jane Addams, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Cordell Hull and President Roosevelt. This building could have statues or busts of these outstanding peace leaders placed at the entrance of the building and there might be a brass tablet inscribed with the names of other prominent peace advocates.

This building could be a clearing house for peace information. It might contain a library where books and all literature pertaining to peace education could be loaned to schools, clubs and individuals for the furtherance of peace education. All national peace conferences might be held here.

The interior of this building might be decorated with mosaics, tapestries and so forth, depicting the brotherhood of man, the use of round table discussion to settle disputes, the futility of the isolationist plan, and positive things to be done to promote peace. Before long, other countries might have such a building, and some of the money otherwise used for war materials, might be diverted to this, making a permanent and continual reminder of peace, to all these countries and to our own. Our building might be financed by peace organizations, or more likely by the government. Which seems to be looking for ways to put men to work. This would be a practical way to employ architects, artists and builders. It seems certain that there are enough people interested in peace to be willing to purchase one or more bricks for such a project, if public opinion could be convinced that such a plan would be a definite step in "building for peace."

It is commonly believed that there is need for the co-ordination of the various peace organizations, and I believe that such a plan might help to do this. I believe that the more we affirm, talk, think and work for peace, the better will be the results.

(MRS.) GENEVIEVE H. KEMP

Plainfield, N. J.

Whose Burdens?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your Tower Views column recently there appeared an editorial comment on the policies of Mr. Roosevelt—and I wish to commend you most heartily for these clear statements of facts.

Reference is made especially to the last paragraph, which starts with this sentence: "The sentiment seems to indicate that the Administration feels it is possible (even after the lesson of prohibition) for government to so control human weaknesses that none need suffer."

It seems to me that you have here touched upon a tremendous weakness in the thinking which comes out of Washington these days—and something that should be brought to the attention of your readers even more forcefully. Mr. Roosevelt and his associates have encouraged the people generally to believe that all of their personal burdens will be carried by the New Deal Administration—without any regard for the fundamental principle that "individual righteousness encourages individual right adjustments."

As a result of this erroneous thinking, the wheels of industry have started to slow down. Corporations are up against laws that are simply unworkable—that is, if business is to grow and provide more and more employment. Whatever may be said about the objectives of the New Deal, the record of the various approaches to these objectives is a sorry one.

H. F.

Detroit, Mich.

The Wide Horizon

Which Way Washington?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE real trouble in Washington today would seem to be that so few leaders know definitely where they want to go. It is temporary default of leadership. You find it from top to bottom: at the White House, in Congress, among business representatives and the officials of pressure groups which formerly were so confident of their legislative objectives.

Take the legislative situation. Although President Roosevelt sent a concrete-sounding message to Congress opening the special session, the definiteness of the legislative program is more apparent than real. Even if the House and Senate Agriculture Committees make good on their promises and quickly produce drafts of farm bills, it is highly improbable that these will be careful, coherent, definitive drafts. Rather, they are likely to be mutually contradictory.

For instance, decision has fluctuated right up to the last on the vital point of whether crop control is to be compulsory or bought. One trouble was that the Agriculture Department, with all its experience and its experts, has not said exactly what it wanted. The farm lobbies have been divided and uncertain.

Very similar considerations touch the wages and hours bill. This measure is stuck in the House Rules Committee, but if organized labor and the labor experts agreed on a single program, if the present bill were more carefully considered and thought out, the deadlock would not last long. Even the executive reorganization bills, the third item in the special agenda, are still uncertain on the all-important point of civil service extension. That leaves only the fourth item, national planning through the "little TVA's," and today they are hinting it should be revised. It is all this uncertainty, far more than anti-Roosevelt sentiment or the business recession, which is hampering the present session.

* * *

But, of course, few people are now much interested in this legislative program. Real attention is centered on the business problem. There further uncertainty prevails. A cry goes up: "Do something for business." The thousand economists polled by The Christian Science Monitor reply in large majority that the present recession springs from psychological and political factors, and therefore can be remedied by political action.

Yet will any amount of conciliatory words or action on the President's part be genuinely enough to "reassure" business? What constitutes the "relief from uncertainties" which these economists and business men declare is necessary? Judging by talk, the only two Roosevelt-ian words that would please some sectors of business are: "I resign."

Are not the political roots of the present recession very fundamental, knit together with the whole New Deal? Has it not been said for years that the Administration's troubles would begin when it had to stop spending? For then it would be up to business and private investors whether or not recovery should continue. Investors decided, beginning fairly early this year, that they could not stake their money on recovery. What will persuade them, in present or immediate future conditions, to change their minds?

Perhaps the new type of pump-priming which the President seems about to try will have some effect. This time the poor old pump is not going to be coaxed with tax money, it seems, but business is to be persuaded to provide the precious liquid of investment capital by housing plans and utility conferences and various other devices. New "co-ordinators" are under discussion, this time barons of business, rather than brain-trusters.

* * *

So far, the President has done nothing concrete except to indite his message to Congress. That document, of course, contained many olive branches. But they had little effect, thus supporting the thesis that the causes of the psychological business recession are too deep to be touched by words and phrases.

If President Roosevelt has really decided not to "lick 'em," but to "jine 'em," it will be an historic turning. The choice recently put before him seems much like that he had in the middle stages of the Supreme Court fight. From April to July he was implored to compromise, to cut his losses, and take what he could get. He fought on to the bitter end. Now friends are telling him that if he does not make concessions to business, Congress will do so, and take away his leadership.

The obvious technique would be for the President to do what he once said he would do, and never has done: admit mistakes. Such tactics should be disarming, refreshing politics. They should be balanced by a willingness to co-operate on the part of business, however mistrustful past experiences may have made it. For if business seeks to crush the President altogether, or to imprison him in the White House, it is likely that deadlock will ensue—second-term deadlock—to the great detriment of America.

There is plenty of irony in today's situation. From 1933 to 1937, many business leaders said that such recovery as the nation enjoyed was merely the inevitable upturn of the business cycle. President Roosevelt, meantime, said "we planned it that way." Today the President is blaming the recession largely on the business cycle, and the business leaders are saying: "It's a political and psychological recession!" Ah! the perils of dialectic!